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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 1 of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 1

"In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful. All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds. The Beneficent, the Merciful. Master of the Day of Judgment. You do we serve and You do we ask for help. Keep us on the right path. The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favors. Not the path of those upon whom Your wrath is brought down, nor of those who go astray." (Surat Al-Fatiha)

Surah 1: Al-Fatiha ("The Opening")

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: There are many ahadith about the virtues of Surat Al-Fatiha. The Prophet SAWS said, "Allah SWT has not revealed, neither in the Bible nor the Torah, a surah like the Mother of the Qur'an (referring to Surat Al-Fatiha). It is seven of the oft-repeated verses, and it is as Allah SWT described it in the hadith qudsi, 'It is divided between Me and My servant, and My servant shall get what he asks for.'" (Tirmidhi). In another hadith, the Prophet SAWS said to Abi Sa'id ibn Al-Mu'alla, "I will teach you a surah that is the greatest surah in the Qur'an, Surat Al-Fatiha. It is seven of the oft-repeated verses, and it is the greatest Qur'an that I was given" (Bukhari). "Seven of the oft-repeated verses" means that Al-Fatiha has seven verses that are repeated during every prayer.

Surat Al-Fatiha has many different names. Imam Al-Qurtubi said that it has twelve names: As-Salah (Prayer), Al-Hamd (Praise), Fatihat Al-Kitab (The Opener of the Book), Umm Al-Kitab (The Mother of the Book), Umm Al-Qur'an (The Mother of the Qur'an), Al Qur'an Al-'Athim (The Almighty Qur'an), Ash-Shifaa (Healing), Ar-Ruqya (The Cure), Al-Asaas (The Foundation), Al-Mathaani (The Repeated), Al-Waafiya and Al Kaafiya (The Sufficient).

Summary: All of Surat Al-Fatiha is a du'a. This surah summarizes the entire Qur'an. It includes the principles of worship, creed, belief in the hereafter, belief in the Day of Judgment, asking Allah SWT to guide us to the right path, and asking Allah SWT to protect us from misguidance.

Surah 2: Al-Baqarah (“The Cow”) Verses 1-141

Place of revelation: Surat Al-Baqarah was the first surah that was revealed in Madina. It came down in order to establish guidelines for Muslims who were living in a new society and provide a framework for their lives.

Virtue of the Surah: Surat Al Baqara provides protection from evil and the Shaytan. The Prophet SAWS said, “Do not make your houses like graves. Shaytan runs from any house where Surat Al-Baqara is recited” (Muslim). He SAWS also said, “Recite Surat Al-Baqara. Because reciting it is a blessing, and ignoring it is a source of sorrow, and it cancels out sorcery” (Muslim). The Prophet SAWS also said, “Everything has a peak, and the peak of the Qur’an is Surat Al-Baqara. Whoever recites it at night in his house, Shaytan will not enter that house for three nights, and whoever recites it during the day, Shaytan will not enter his house for three days” (Ibn Hibban). Another hadith states, “On the Day of Judgment, the Qur’an and the people who used to apply it will be brought forth, led by Surat Al-Baqara and Al-Imran” (Ahmad).

Summary: The surah is called Surat Al-Baqarah because of the cow that Allah SWT ordered the people of Musa to slaughter in order to find out the identity of a murderer.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-20	Revelation is from God, and there is no doubt about it; descriptions of the believers, the disbelievers, and the hypocrites
21-25	The command to worship Allah SWT alone; challenging people to produce something similar to the Qur’an; the reward of the believers
26-27	The purpose of giving examples in the Qur’an
28-29	The power of Allah SWT in creating man and the heavens and the earth
30-39	The story of the creation of Adam and his expulsion from jannah

40-105	<p>The story of Musa and his people; Allah SWT mentions how He wanted the people of Musa to worship Him sincerely and to stay away from forbidden things; Allah SWT reminded the people of Musa of His blessings upon them; Allah SWT talks about some of the crimes of the people of Musa and how they were punished.</p> <p>The story of the cow:</p> <p>Allah SWT ordered the people of Musa to slaughter a cow and to take a part of the cow and hit the body of a deceased person with it. This would cause him to come back to life temporarily and reveal the identity of his killer. But this group of people did not obey the commands of Allah SWT. Allah SWT also talks about how they corrupted the revelations of God, how they violated covenants, how they killed prophets and messengers and disrespected the angels, and how some of them got caught up in magic and sorcery.</p>
106-108	The abrogation of some laws
109-113	How the People of the Book addressed the believers and how the believers should respond; how the Jews and the Christians perceive one another
114-115	Masajid are for Allah SWT, and the whole earth is a masjid.
116-123	The mischaracterization of Allah SWT by the People of the Book; a warning against adopting those views
124-137	How the Prophet Ibrahim was tested; the virtues of the sacred house in Mecca; how Prophet Ibrahim and his son Ismail established the foundation of the sacred mosque in Mecca; the importance of following the tradition of Prophet Ibrahim; invalidating the claim of some Jews that they follow the way of Ibrahim and Yaqub
138-141	Faith and its impact on the soul and how it leads to servitude of Allah



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 2 of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 2

"And when My servants ask you about Me, tell them that I am near. I respond to the one who makes du'a to Me, so let them respond to Me and believe in Me so that they may be guided." (Surat Al-Baqarah, verse 186)

Surah 2: Al-Baqarah ("The Cow") Verses 142-253

Summary: The second juz of the Qur'an is still Surat Al-Baqarah. It focuses on legislation and commandments that every community must follow. This juz has a few major themes: obeying Allah SWT, having taqwa of Allah SWT, having good qualities (such as patience, gratitude, and integrity), and the special status of the believers. This juz also highlights the connection between people and Allah SWT through acts of worship like du'a and dhikr.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
142-152	The changing of the qibla and the reaction of the disbelievers to this change
153-157	Patience during times of tribulation. These verses show that every person on the face of the earth goes through trials, and that the appropriate response to trials is to be patient. Patience is the greatest cure for tribulations, and the patient ones are those who will be rewarded in this life and the next life. Being patient doesn't mean that you can't express emotions. The Prophet SAWS cried when his son Ibrahim passed away. Someone asked him, "O Prophet of Allah, isn't it prohibited to cry about trials?" He SAWS responded, "It's mercy. The tears flow, and the heart feels sad, but we won't say anything to displease Allah SWT. I am saddened by the loss of my son Ibrahim" (Bukhari and Muslim). The Prophet SAWS taught us how we should respond to trials. He SAWS said, "When a servant is afflicted with a trial, if he says, 'To Allah we belong, and to Allah we will return. O Allah, help me through this hard time, and compensate me with something better,' then Allah SWT will help him" (Muslim).
158-162	The ritual of Al-Safa and Al-Marwa and the wisdom behind it
163-164	The unity of Allah SWT, His mercy, and His might
165-167	The status of people who associate partners with Allah SWT

168-173	The wisdom behind good and evil; lawful and unlawful food
174-176	Allah SWT exposes past communities who hid what Allah SWT revealed
177	The true meaning of righteousness
178-179	The wisdom behind qasas
180-182	Islamic wills
183-187	Fasting and the rules of fasting
188	Illegally devouring people's money
189	The Islamic lunar calendar and the true meaning of birr
190-195	Islamic rules of engagement. In this part, Allah SWT encourages Muslims to defend themselves against those who fight them and not to transgress
196-203	The virtues of hajj and umrah
204-207	The characteristics of the hypocrites and of the sincere people
208-212	Encouraging believers to work for peace and the punishment of those who don't promote peace
213-214	Humanity's need for prophets and messengers
215	How to spend one's sadaqa
216-218	The fiqh of jihad
219	The second phase of prohibiting alcohol and gambling
220	Guardianship of orphans
221	The fiqh of Muslims marrying non-Muslims
222-223	The fiqh of menstruation
224-225	The prohibition of taking false oaths
226-237	The fiqh of divorce and iddah, breastfeeding, spending on children, the iddah of a widow, and proposing to a widow; the iddah and other rulings about a divorced woman whose marriage was never consummated.
238-239	The importance of prayer
240-242	Spousal support
243-245	Good and bad characteristics of previous nations
246-247	The story of the Prophet Samuel and David and Goliath

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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 3 of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 3

"Our Lord, do not lay upon us a burden like that which You laid upon those before us. Our Lord, do not burden us with that which we have no ability to bear. And pardon us; and forgive us; and have mercy upon us. You are our protector, so give us victory over the disbelieving people." (Surat Al-Baqarah, verse 286)

Surah 2: Al-Baqarah ("The Cow") Verses 253-286

Summary: This part of Surat Al-Baqarah contains two passages that we need to reflect on due to their greatness. The first one is ayat al-kursi (verse 255). Ayat al-kursi is the greatest ayah in the Qur'an. In the verse that directly precedes ayat al-kursi, Allah SWT mentions that sincerity and righteousness are what Allah SWT will accept from people. Nothing else (money, children, intercession, ties of kinship, friendship, etc.) will benefit people on the Day of Judgment. He also says that even though the prophets have different statuses before God, they share one mission and one religion. That religion is believing in the oneness of Allah SWT and having good character. Ayat al-kursi came down to affirm the creed and the foundation of worship. The ayah is so powerful that it makes you feel the greatness of Allah SWT. There are so many ahadith about the virtues of ayat al-kursi. For example, Ubayy ibn Ka'ab narrated that the Prophet SAW said to him, "Ayat al-kursi is the greatest ayah in the book of Allah. It has a tongue and two lips, and it glorifies Allah at the foot of the throne" (Muslim). The Prophet SAW also said, "Whoever recites ayat al-kursi after each prayer, nothing will prevent him from entering jannah" (An-Nasaai). In many other ahadith, the Prophet SAW talked about how reciting ayat al-kursi can protect you from evil.

The second part that we need to reflect on is verses 285 and 286. Allah SWT started Surat Al-Baqarah talking about the Qur'an and the believers, comparing the believers and the disbelievers and the hypocrites. Allah SWT then outlines some rulings (of hajj, divorce, fasting, etc.). Then Allah SWT ends the surah by talking about the belief of the Prophet Muhammad SAW and his followers in previous prophets, messengers, and books. Finally, Allah SWT highlights the greatness of this ummah and His blessings upon us. He highlights how He has blessed our ummah with easy rulings and how the believers asked Allah SWT to bless them, forgive them, and give them victory. The Prophet SAW said, "Whoever recites the last two verses of Surat Al-Baqara, they will be sufficient for him" (Muslim).

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
253-254	The statuses of the prophets
255	Ayat al-kursi
256-257	There is no compulsion in religion.
258	The story of Prophet Ibrahim and King Namruz
259	The story of the aziz and his donkey
260	Prophet Ibrahim's curiosity about resurrection
261-271	The reward of giving in the cause of Allah SWT and the etiquette of giving
272-274	The recipients of sadaqa
275-281	Usury and its harmful effects on individuals and the society
282-283	The necessity of writing contracts for business transactions
284-286	Allah's knowledge encompasses all things; belief in previous prophets, messengers, and books; the du'a of the believers (see above)

Surah 3: Al-Imran ("The Family of Imran") Verses 1-92

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: There are a few similarities between Surat Al-Baqarah and Surat Al-Imran. The first similarity is that both of these surahs discuss the Qur'an and people's attitudes toward the Qur'an. The second similarity is that Surat Al-Baqarah explains the creation of Prophet Adam, and Surat Al-Imran explains the creation of Prophet Isa. The third similarity is that both surahs end with a du'a.

Significance of the name: This Surah is called Al-Imran because it tells the story of the family of Imran, who was the father of Maryam, the mother of Prophet Isa.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: Like any madani surah, Surat Al-Imran focuses on creed and the oneness of Allah SWT. A major focus of the surah is negating the false claims that Allah SWT has a son and false claims about the Prophet Isa. This surah also outlines some rulings, like the rulings of hajj, the prohibition of usury, and the punishment of those who don't pay zakah. Surat Al-Imran also reflects on some of the lessons learned from the battles of Badr and Uhud. Finally, the surah ends by encouraging humans to reflect on the creation of the heavens and the earth and all that they contain. It encourages people to have patience and reconnect themselves to Allah SWT.

Virtue of the Surah: There are many ahadith about the merits of Surat Al-Imran. For example, the Prophet Muhammad SAWS said, “Recite the two radiant ones, Surat Al-Baqarah and Surat Al-Imran, because they will come on the Day of Resurrection like two clouds pleading for those who used to recite them” (Muslim).

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-9	Affirming the oneness of Allah SWT and revelation
10-13	The punishment of disbelievers who become arrogant because of their wealth and children
14-17	Following desires vs. having taqwa and the reward of having taqwa
18-20	The oneness of Allah SWT; submission to Allah SWT
21-22	The punishment of killing prophets and messengers
23-25	How the People of the Book disobeyed Allah’s commandments
26-27	Evidence of Allah’s greatness and might in His creation
28-30	The warning against befriending people who show hostility toward believers
31-32	Following the Prophet of Allah
33-37	The story of the mother of Maryam
38-41	The story of Prophet Zakariyya and Prophet Yahya
42-51	The pregnancy of Maryam and the birth of Prophet Isa
52-58	The Prophet Isa with his people
59-63	Responding to those who claimed that Prophet Isa was God
64-68	An invitation to the oneness of Allah SWT, worshipping Him, and following the way of Prophet Ibrahim
69-74	The attempt of the People of the Book to misguide believers
75-77	The trustworthiness of some of the People of the Book
78-80	The false claims of some of the People of the Book about the prophets
81-85	The covenants of the prophets; belief in all prophets
86-91	Tawbah that Allah SWT will not accept
92	The reward of giving



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 4 of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 4

"Our Lord, indeed we have heard a caller calling to faith, saying, 'Believe in your Lord,' and we have believed. Our Lord, so forgive us our sins, and remove from us our misdeeds, and cause us to die with the righteous. Our Lord, and grant us what You promised us through Your messengers and do not disgrace us on the Day of Resurrection. Indeed, You do not fail in Your promise." (Surat Al-Imran, verses 193-194)

Surah 3: Al-Imran ("The Family of Imran") Verses 93-200

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
93-95	A response to the People of Book's prohibition of certain foods
96-97	The virtues of the sacred mosque
98-99	A warning to some of the People of the Book
100-103	Instructing the believers to hold tight to Islam and the Qur'an
104-109	Enjoining the good and forbidding the evil
110-112	Why the believers are superior
113-115	The believing group from the People of the Book
116-117	The actions of the disbelievers on the Day of Judgment
118-120	A warning against trusting enemies
121-129	The battle of Uhud
130-136	Instructing the believers to do good deeds and avoid bad deeds and the reward of obedience
137-141	The punishment of the disbelievers and the reward of those who have taqwa
142-148	The importance of holding tight to one's values
149-151	A warning against obeying disbelievers

152-180	Reasons that the Muslims lost the battle of Uhud; A warning to the believers against listening to hypocrites; The Prophet Muhammad's mercy toward people who made mistakes during the battle of Uhud; The justice of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and his mission to build his community; Mistakes of the believers during the battle of Uhud; The status of the martyrs from the battle of Uhud before Allah SWT; Removing the sorrow from the heart of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS after the defeat of Uhud
181-184	Some of the People of the Book attributing poverty to Allah SWT and lying to the Prophet of Allah
185-186	Trials in life
187-189	The covenant of the People of the Book
190-195	Reflecting on the creation of the heavens and the earth
196-200	The believers, the disbelievers, and the believers from the People of the Book, and the reward of each

Surah 4: An-Nisaa ("The Women") Verses 1-23

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Imran ends by commanding the believers to have taqwa, and Surat An-Nisaa begins with a command to all people to have taqwa. Also, both Surat Al-Imran and Surat An-Nisaa discuss the battle of Uhud.

Significance of the name: This surah is called An-Nisaa because it contains many rulings pertaining to women.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: Surat An-Nisaa outlines rulings on family and encourages us to take the values and principles that we live within our homes and families and apply them in the broader society. This is another wisdom of the title, since women are the foundation of the family and the mothers of the next generation. A major theme of Surat An-Nisaa is rulings pertaining to women of all ages. It establishes women's rights in marriage and in their families, as well as women's rights to own property and to inherit. This surah also talks about marriage in general, how to protect one's marriage, and how to resolve disputes between spouses. Surat An-Nisaa explains that having a strong society is dependent upon working together, caring about one another, and being merciful toward one another, beginning in our own homes. Finally, the surah discusses international relations. In this sense, it moves from the level of the individual/the family, to the level of the society, then to the world.

Virtue of the Surah: Abdullah ibn Masud was heard saying, "There are five verses in Surat An-Nisaa that are better than life and whatsoever is in life:

- 'And Allah does not wrong even the weight of an atom'

- ‘And if you avoid the great sins which you are forbidden to commit, then We will forgive your sins, and We will grant you a great entrance’
- ‘Allah does not forgive those who associate partners with Him, but He forgives all other sins’
- ‘And if the hypocrites, when they had been unjust to themselves, had asked Allah’s forgiveness and come to you (the Prophet Muhammad), and if you had forgiven them, then they would have found Allah to be Oft-Forgiving and Most Merciful’
- ‘And whoever wrongs himself or does evil, then seeks Allah’s forgiveness afterwards, he will find Allah to be Oft-Forgiving and Most Merciful’” (Al-Tabari)

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1	The origin of mankind
2	The prohibition of devouring orphan’s money
3-4	Polygamy
5-6	The responsibility of taking care of minors’ money
7-14	The rights of heirs in inheritance
15-16	The prohibition of zina
17-18	Tawbah
19-21	How to treat women; The prohibition of taking their inheritance and dowry
22-23	Women whom men are forbidden to marry (<i>mahaarim</i>)



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night **5** of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 5

"O Allah, rescue us from this town whose people are oppressors. Give us a guardian from You who will protect us and one who is helped by You to help us." (Surat An-Nisa, verse 75)

Surah 4: An-Nisa ("The Women") Verses 24-148

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Ali 'Imran ends with a command to the believers to have taqwa, and Surah An-Nisa begins with a command of taqwa for all mankind.

Place of revelation: Madina: Aisha said, "Surat An-Nisa was revealed when I became the wife of the Prophet Muhammad (SAWS)," and Sayyida Aisha started her life with the Prophet (SAWS) in the month of Shawwal in the first year of Hijra.

Virtue of the Surah: The companion Abdullah ibn Mas'ud said, "There are four verses in Surat An-Nisa that are better than life and whatsoever is in life. The first is verse number 40, 'Surely, Allah is never unjust in the least degree [...],' the second is verse number 31, 'If you avoid the most evil of the things that you are forbidden to do, We shall expel out of you all the evil in you, and admit you to a Gate of Great Honor' the third is verse number 48, 'Indeed, Allah forgives not that partners should be set up with Him; But He forgives anything else to whom He pleases; And he who sets up partners with Allah has devised a sin most wicked,' and the fourth is verse number 64, '[...] If they had only come to you when they were unjust to themselves, and asked for Allah's forgiveness, and the messenger had asked for forgiveness for them, they would have found Allah is Forgiving and accepts repentance, Most Merciful.'"

Summary: Surat An-Nisa speaks about family law and universal law and the connection between the family and society. It outlines detailed rulings from the Shari'a related to women. For example, it grants women complete freedom to spend their money as they choose, explains the rights and responsibilities of married women, and describes the laws of inheritance in detail. Finally, this Surah establishes that the pillars of a strong society are mercy, cooperation, and equality.

See the back for a description of tonight's verses.



Description of verses for Night 5:

Verse Number	Description
24-29	Family and inheritance law
30-32	Importance of avoiding sins, such as riba and envy
33-44	Family law and orphans
45-58	The relationship of other faith communities with Muslims and with Allah
59-100	The ethics and morals of a society, including fulfilling promises, trust, justice, following the orders of Allah and His Prophet, and helping the oppressed. These verses expose those who do not possess the above ethics and morals (hypocrites).
101-134	Rulings of prayer (the prayer of the traveler and the prayer of fear), the importance of judging between people with justice, and the reward of righteousness/working hard to achieve jannah.
135-148	Hypocrites and their qualities



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night **6** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 4: An-Nisa ("The Women") Verses 148-176

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
148-152	Belief and disbelief and the reward of each
153-162	Relationship of other faith communities with Allah
163-175	The purpose and the wisdom of sending messengers and believing in them
176	Inheritance law

Surah 5: Al-Ma'idah ("The Table Spread") Verses 1-81

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: There are a few similarities between Surat An-Nisa and Surat Al-Ma'idah. Surat An-Nisa discusses treaties, covenants, and contracts, and Surat Al-Ma'idah begins by commanding people to fulfill their covenants. Surat An-Nisa introduced the prohibition of alcohol, and Surat Al-Ma'idah finalized this prohibition. Also, both of these Surahs contain laws related to the People of the Book, polytheists, and hypocrites.

Significance of the name: This Surah was called "The Table Spread" because the people of 'Isa AS asked him to ask Allah SWT to send down a table spread with food as a sign that he was a true Prophet. Another name for this Surah is Surat Al-'Uqud ("The Surah of Contracts").

Place of revelation: Madina: Surah Al-Ma'idah was revealed after the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah. It is believed that this was the last Surah that was revealed to the Prophet SAW. There is a hadith that the Prophet SAW recited this Surah during his farewell sermon, and that he said, "Whatever permissible matters you find in it, then consider them permissible, and whatever impermissible matters you find in it, then consider them impermissible" (Imam Ahmad).

Summary of the Surah: Surah Al-Ma'idah outlines a number of laws, including laws of contracts, laws about the relationship between Muslims and non-Muslims (for example, interfaith marriage and what Muslims are allowed to eat from the food of the People of the

Book). It also establishes that the religion of Allah is one even though there are slight differences between the Prophets. This Surah tells three important stories: the story of Musa AS and his followers, the story of the sons of Adam AS (Qabil and Habil) and the story of the table spread.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-5	Fulfilling promises and contracts, working together for the sake of righteousness, and marrying and eating the food of the People of the Book
6-14	Laws of wudu, ghusl, and tayammum, the importance of fulfilling contracts and judging with justice, and examples of those who betrayed their trust
15-32	The story of Musa AS reminding his people of Allah's blessings and the story of the sons of Adam AS
33-50	Penalties of certain crimes (such as vandalism, robbery, and terrorism), the law in the Torah and the Qur'an and how the Jews responded to the law in the Torah
51-66	The prohibition of supporting those who show hostility to the community
67-81	The universal message of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and misconceptions about the Prophet 'Isa AS

Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night **7** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 5: Al-Ma'idah ("The Table Spread") Verses 82-120

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
82-86	The relationship between Jews, Christians, and Muslims
87-100	The prohibitions of alcohol, gambling, breaking vows, and hunting in the state of ihram, and the sacredness of the Kaaba
101-108	The prohibition of asking too much about things that don't benefit you and the requirement of having witnesses for wills
109-120	The truth about the Prophet 'Isa AS

Surah 6: Al-An'am ("The Cattle") Verses 1-110

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Ma'idah talks about revelations and relationships with the People of the Book, and Surat Al-An'am talks about the polytheists and their rejection of the unity of Allah SWT.

Place of revelation: Makkah: This Surah came down in one night because it contains the foundations of the creed. Ibn 'Abbas said, "Surat Al-An'am was revealed in Makkah in one night with 70,000 angels present glorifying and praising Allah."

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-An'am outlines the 'aqeedah, such as belief in Allah, belief in the prophets and messengers, belief in the revelation, belief in the Day of Judgment, and the concept of reward and punishment.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-58	Signs of the existence of Allah SWT, breaking down the arguments of those who deny Allah's existence, the opposition of the people in Makkah to the Prophet SAWS, the sorrow of the Prophet SAWS over their disbelief, evidence of the oneness of Allah SWT and the mission of the prophets

59-67	The might of Allah SWT over those who reject Him
68-73	The prohibition of keeping company with those who mock the religion of Allah and the virtues of believing in Allah SWT
74-90	The story of Prophet Ibrahim AS, his journey to belief and his struggle with his people
91-110	Affirmation of the prophethood, the purpose of sending prophets, lying about Allah and its punishment, Allah and the universe, and the prohibition of cursing the gods of the polytheists so that they in turn do not insult Allah



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 8 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 6: Al-An'am ("The Cattle") Verses 111-165

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
111-128	The stubbornness of the polytheists, the example of the believer and the disbeliever and the reward of each
129-144	Scolding the disbelievers and threatening severe punishment on the Day of Judgment, the traditions of pre-Islamic peoples, and the signs of the power of Allah
145-153	List of food that is haram for Muslims and Jews and the Ten Commandments
154-165	The reasons for sending down the Qur'an and the Torah, the rewards of good and evil, the consequences of following a religion other than the religion of Allah SWT, the importance of following the tradition of Ibrahim AS (his belief in the oneness of Allah, his worship, and his virtues), and achieving authority on earth by believing in Allah SWT

Surah 7: Al-A'raf ("The Heights") Verses 1-87

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-An'am talks about the polytheists, their disbelief and their opposition to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. Surat Al-A'raf continues by reminding us of the previous generations of prophets who faced similar difficulties.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance of the name: Al-A'raf is a wall, a height, or a mountain between paradise and hell fire. Hudhayfah was asked about the companions of Al-A'raf, and he said, "They are those whose good deeds and evil deeds are equal. Their good deeds were not good enough for them to enter jannah, and their evil deeds were not evil enough to cause them to enter hell, so they will stand on the heights until Allah SWT decides their final destination."

Summary of the Surah: The main theme of Surat Al-A'raf is creed: the existence of Allah SWT, affirmation of the unity of Allah SWT, affirmation of the prophets, and the resurrection. This Surah contains the stories of many prophets, including Adam AS, Nuh AS, Hud AS, Saleh AS, Lut AS, and Shu'aib AS.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-25	Following the Qur'an, the punishment of opposing the prophets in life and in the hereafter, honoring mankind by commanding the angels to prostrate to Adam AS and the story of Adam AS in jannah
26-33	How Allah SWT provides for all of our needs, warning about the Shaytan, the difference between the legislation of Allah and that of the polytheists, the permissibility of adornment and eating and drinking from the pure, lawful substances, and the foundation of the prohibitions
34-53	The destiny of every nation and every individual, the way that every prophet addressed his people, the punishment of opposing the prophets and the reward of believing in them, the companions of Al-A'raf and the companions of hell fire and the conversation between them, the people of hell begging the people of paradise for help, and condition of those who denied the resurrection on the Last Day
54-87	Affirmation of the oneness of Allah SWT, supplication and its etiquettes, the prohibition of spreading corruption on earth, signs of the existence of Allah SWT (such as sending down the rain and bringing up crops), and the stories of Nuh AS, Hud AS, Saleh AS, Lut AS, and Shu'aib AS



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 9 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 7: Al-A'raf ("The Heights") Verses 103-206

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
103-171	The story of Musa AS and the Pharaoh (including the splitting of the sea and the death of the Pharaoh), the story of Al-Samery and worshipping the calf, the ungratefulness of the Children of Israel, the punishment of arrogance, and the command of Allah SWT to Musa AS to enter Jerusalem
172-179	The story of Bal'am bin Ba'ura and the causes of guidance and misguidance
180-188	Calling upon Allah SWT using His Most Beautiful Names, the guided and the misguided people among the community of Muslims, and the knowledge of the Hour and the unseen
189-206	The command of believing in the oneness of Allah SWT, the command of abandoning polytheism, morality, and following the Qur'an and the Prophet SAWS

Surah 8: Al-Anfal ("The Spoils of War") Verses 1-40

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-A'raf talks about the previous generations of prophets and the difficulties they faced with their people. Surat Al-Anfal returns to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and the opposition he faced from his people.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Anfal outlines the rulings of jihad, the rules of engagement, and the distribution of spoils of war, hence its title. It emphasizes spreading peace over fighting. It also emphasizes that victory comes from Allah SWT alone and that Allah SWT has the power to honor some nations and humiliate others.

Continue reading for a description of tonight's verses. ➡

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-4	The distribution of the spoils of war and some characteristics of the believers
5-19	Details about the battle of Badr, the first battle between the Prophet SAWS and the polytheists in Mecca
20-28	The command to obey Allah SWT and His prophet and not to betray Allah SWT and His prophet and the command not to betray trust in general
29	Taqwa and its virtues
30-40	The plotting of the polytheists about the Prophet SAWS, their prayer around the Kaaba, how they used to spend money to keep people away from the path of Allah, and the promise of Allah SWT to forgive them if they give up their ignorant, arrogant ways and follow the path of Allah SWT



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 10 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 8: Al-Anfal ("The Spoils of War") Verses 41-75

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
41-54	Details about the battle of Badr
55-71	Dealing with those who violate treaties, preparing for battle with them, proposing a peaceful solution with them, the law of taking prisoners of war and accepting ransom for them
72-75	Categories of the believers based on faith and the migration from Mecca to Madina

Surah 9: At-Tawbah ("The Repentance") Verses 1-92

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat At-Tawbah completes Surat Al-Anfal because it talks about national and international relations, war and peace, treaties, and behavior during times of battle.

Place of revelation: Madina: Surat At-Tawba was among the last Surahs to be revealed. It came down during the ninth year of hijra.

Summary of the Surah: Surat At-Tawba is the only Surah in the Qur'an that does not begin with, "Bismillah Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem." Ibn 'Abbas asked 'Ali about the reason for this, and he said, "It is because 'Bismillah Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem' means mercy and safety, and this Surah is about people who wage war against Islam and Muslims, hypocrites, and people who violate the terms of treaties, and there is no mercy or safety for these people." Surat At-Tawba has two main themes. The first theme is the rules of jihad, and the second theme is how to differentiate between the believers and the hypocrites.

Continue reading for a description of tonight's verses. ➡

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-16	The polytheists violating the treaties, the declaration of war against them, and the destiny of the polytheists, either tawbah or war
17-18	Building the masajid
19-24	The virtues of believing in Allah and the Day of Judgment, the virtues of struggling in the cause of Allah SWT, and putting Allah SWT and His messenger above anything else
25-41	How Allah SWT granted victory to the Muslims in the battle of Hunayn, the prohibition of allowing the polytheists to enter the sacred mosque in Mecca, fighting the People of the Book who violated their treaties with the Muslims, the migration to Mecca and the miracle of the cave
42-92	The hypocrites, their plans to stay behind from the expedition of Tabuk and their lies and excuses, the ruling of zakah and the eight categories for zakah (please note that the verses about zakah are located between the verses about hypocrites since someone who does not pay his/her zakah is violating the law of Allah SWT, making him/her a hypocrite), the hypocrites' harm to the Prophet SAWS, their fear of the Qur'an exposing them, the characteristics of the hypocrites, their punishment on the Day of Judgment, the difference between the hypocrites and the believers and the believers' reward with Allah on the Day of Judgment, fighting the hypocrites and polytheists and those who show hostility to the Muslim community and the causes for fighting them, their lying and betrayal of trust (the story of Tha'laba ibn Hatib), their insulting of the believers, the command of Allah not to pray on them and a warning to the believers not to be distracted by the hypocrites' wealth and power, and the legitimate reasons why some Muslims stayed behind from the expedition of Tabuk



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night 11 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 9: At-Tawbah ("The Repentance") Verses 93-129

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
93-105	The excuses and lies of the hypocrites about why they stayed behind from the expedition of Tabuk, the disbelief of the bedouins and their hypocrisy, the categories of people in Madina and the surrounding area, the acceptance of the repentance of the hypocrites and the encouragement to the hypocrites to give sadaqa and do good deeds to show their sincere repentance
106	The three people who stayed behind from Tabuk and repented sincerely
107-127	The masjid of the hypocrites and the masjid of the believers, the characteristics of the true believers, the oft-repenting and the rightly guided, asking forgiveness for polytheists and its conditions, tawbah and the story of the three people who remained behind and their truthfulness (note that Allah SWT mentioned them in ayah 106, then he mentioned the hypocrites, then he came back to them again in order to distinguish them from the hypocrites), the ruling of jihad on the people of Madina and the bedouins and its reward, the fact that seeking sacred knowledge is mandatory like jihad, and the response of the hypocrites to the newly revealed Qur'an verses
128-129	Some of the qualities of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and how he SAWS is merciful and kind to the believers

Surah 10: Yunus ("Jonah") Verses 1-109

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat At-Tawbah ends with a description of the qualities of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, and Surah Yunus begins by removing any doubt about the prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and what was revealed to him. Also, both of these Surahs contain the theme of repentance.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance of the name: This Surah is named after the Prophet Yunus AS and contains his story, which is very interesting both because of what happened to him (being swallowed by the whale) and what happened to his people (how they were the only people to be forgiven after they repented and believed in Prophet Yunus AS).

Summary of the Surah: Surah Yunus speaks about the divine revelations, the attributes of Allah SWT, the stories of some prophets and the response of the polytheists to the Qur'an and their denial of the resurrection. Surah Yunus emphasizes the oneness of Allah SWT.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-2	Affirmation of the prophethood of the Prophet SAWs and the revelation
3-6	The fact that Allah SWT is the Creator of the heavens and the earth and so everyone must worship Him, affirmation of the resurrection and the final reward, and signs of the might of Allah SWT in the universe (the alternation between the day and the night, the sun and the moon)
7-10	The believers and the disbelievers and the reward of each
11-14	Calling upon Allah SWT during times of trial and forgetting about Him during times of blessing and how Allah destroys oppressive nations and gives power to others after them
15-24	The request of the polytheists to change the Qur'an or produce a new one, the worship of idols and the claim of the idol worshippers that their idols will intercede for them, the fact that mankind was one nation, the request of the disbelievers for a sign from the sky to prove that the Prophet Muhammad is true, the constant plotting, stubbornness and unfairness of the disbelievers, and the example of the life of this world and how Allah SWT has the power to destroy it
25-70	The incentive of achieving jannah, the condition of the rightly guided and the misguided in the hereafter, how the partners that people associated with Allah SWT will disown them on the Last Day, the affirmation of the oneness of Allah and the resurrection, how the Qur'an praised and honored Allah and challenged the Arabs, the polytheists who believed in the Qur'an and those who didn't, the punishment of the polytheists in this life and the next, the objectives of the Qur'an, the polytheists' lies about the prohibitions of Allah, how the knowledge of Allah SWT encompasses everything, the friends of Allah SWT and their characteristics and reward, how all honor and power belongs to Allah SWT, and the prohibition of associating partners with Allah
71-109	The stories of the Prophet Nuh AS and his people, the Prophet Musa AS and the pharaoh, and the Prophet Yunus AS and his people, and the invitation to follow the religion of truth and reject polytheism



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night 12 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 11: Hud ("Hud") Verses 1-123

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surah Yunus and Surah Hud tell the stories of the previous generations of prophets and the opposition they faced from their people.

Place of revelation: Mecca: Once Abu Bakr said to the Prophet SAWS, "Ya rasulAllah, I see a few gray hairs on your head." The Prophet SAWS replied, "Hud and its sisters caused me to have gray hair" (because of the severe threats of Allah SWT to the disbelievers in these Surahs). Abu Bakr asked, "What are its sisters?" He SAWS replied, "Al-Waqi'ah, Al-Mursalat, An-Naba, and At-Takweer."

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet SAWS said, "Recite Surah Hud on the day of jumu'ah." He SAWS also said, "Whoever recites Surah Hud will be given ten extra rewards."

Summary of the Surah: Surah Hud talks about the Oneness of Allah, belief in the Last Day, and belief in the resurrection. A dominant theme of this Surah is that truth always prevails over falsehood. Surat Hud tells the stories of many prophets, including Nuh AS, Hud AS, Saleh AS, Ibrahim AS, Lut AS, Shu'aib AS, and Musa AS.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-24	Belief in the oneness of Allah SWT, belief in the resurrection, Allah's knowledge and power, the responses of the believers and the disbelievers during times of blessing and times of trial, the request of the polytheists of Mecca to the Prophet SAWS to bring down a treasure or an angel as proof of his prophethood, the fact that a person who is only concerned with this life will not get the reward of the next life, and the believers and the disbelievers and the reward of each
25-49	The story of Nuh AS (building the ark, the flood) and the lessons we should learn from it
50-60	The story of Hud AS
61-68	The story of Saleh AS

69-76	The story of Ibrahim AS
77-83	The story of Lut AS
84-95	The story of Shu'aib AS
96-99	The story of Musa AS and the pharaoh
100-123	The purpose and the goals of relating stories in the Qur'an, the reminder of the punishment, steadfastness with the commands of Allah SWT, the commands of prayer and patience, the reason for destroying previous nations who did not believe, the practical goals of sending the prophets and the command to worship and put our trust in Allah SWT

Surah 12: Yusuf ("Joseph") Verses 1-52

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Hud and Surah Yusuf share a similar theme. They both emphasize the oneness of Allah SWT. Also, they both tell the stories of previous prophets as reminders that history will repeat itself if people do not turn to Allah SWT in repentance for their disbelief. In the Qur'an, Allah SWT relates the stories of previous prophets (such as Hud AS, Musa AS, Saleh AS, and others) in different places and different ways for different purposes. However, what is significant about the story of Yusuf AS is that it is only told once in Surah Yusuf.

Place of revelation: Mecca: There are a few opinions about the reason for the revelation of Surah Yusuf. One opinion is that the Jews asked the Prophet Muhammad SAWs about the Prophet Yusuf AS, and so the Surah was revealed. Others believe that the Surah was revealed to the Prophet SAWs in Mecca after the death of his uncle and his wife Khadijah when the persecution became severe, and so Allah SWT wanted to comfort him, encourage him to be patient, and remind him that Allah SWT always grants victory to His righteous servants.

Summary of the Surah: This Surah relates the story of the Prophet Yusuf AS in detail. The Surah teaches perseverance and that the promise of Allah SWT is true.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-6	The dream of Yusuf AS
7-18	Yusuf AS and his brothers and their plot
19-20	The caravan discovering Yusuf AS in the well and selling him into slavery
21-22	Yusuf AS and the king of Egypt and receiving the prophethood
23-35	Yusuf AS and the wife of Al-'Aziz, her seduction and her plot to throw him in prison

36-42	Yusuf's time in prison, calling the prisoners to way of Allah SWT and interpreting their dreams
43-52	The king's dream, Yusuf's interpretation of it and the declaration of Yusuf's innocence



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night **13** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 12: Yusuf ("Joseph") Verses 53-111

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
53-111	Yusuf AS being appointed as the Finance Minister of Egypt, the interactions between Yusuf AS and his brothers when they came to Egypt seeking food, his request for them to bring his brother Benyamin to him, the negotiation between the brothers and their father to let Benyamin come with them, the advice of the Prophet Yaqub AS to his children on how to enter Egypt, Yusuf AS revealing himself to his brother and planning to keep him in Egypt with him, the serious discussion between the Prophet Yaqub AS and his children about the staged robbery, Prophet Yaqub AS going blind from his sorrow over his lost sons, Yusuf's brothers returning to Egypt, discovering his true identity, admitting their fault, and asking Yusuf AS to forgive them, the Prophet Yaqub AS smelling Yusuf's scent on his shirt and regaining his eyesight, the Prophet Yaqub AS and Yusuf's whole family traveling to Egypt to reunite with him, Allah SWT fulfilling his promise to Yusuf AS, the du'a of the Prophet Yusuf AS in which he showed gratitude to Allah SWT and asked Him for a good end to his life, the affirmation of the prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, a reflection on the signs of Allah SWT, an invitation to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to the oneness of Allah SWT, and the purpose of relating stories in the Qur'an

Surah 13: Ar-Ra'd ("The Thunder") Verses 1-43

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surah Yusuf and Surat Ar-Ra'd relate stories of previous prophets and emphasize the oneness and the might of Allah SWT.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: Surat Ar-Ra'd is called "The Thunder" because in it Allah SWT talks about signs of His Power such as thunder, lightning, storms, and rain. Water and rain give life, while thunder and storms are forces of destruction, so the juxtaposition of these signs inspire awe in the believers. Surat Ar-Ra'd presents many signs of the existence of Allah SWT in His creation. This Surah also affirms the resurrection, the reward and the punishment of the hereafter, and the fact that the prophets are human beings.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-16	The truth of the Qur'an, the Power of Allah SWT, the denial of the resurrection by the polytheists, some demonstrations of the knowledge of Allah SWT, the sovereignty of Allah and His might, and the position of the believers and the disbelievers regarding the oneness of Allah SWT
17-29	The metaphor of truth and falsehood, the descriptions of the successful believers and their reward, the description of the losers and their punishment, and the fact that provision and guidance come from Allah SWT
30-43	The Prophet Muhammad SAWS and his message, the greatness of the Quran and the absolute might of Allah SWT, the position of the People of the Book on the prophet's prophethood, and the mission of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS

Surah 14: Ibrahim ("Abraham") Verses 1-52

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Ibrahim is an extension of Surat Ar-Ra'd. Both Surahs speak about the Qur'an and the signs of Allah SWT in His creation, and both Surahs give metaphors of truth and falsehood.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surah Ibrahim was called "Ibrahim" because it tells part of the story of the Prophet Ibrahim AS, including his life in Mecca, his relationship with the Arabs, and the construction of the foundation of Kaaba. This Surah affirms the fundamentals of creed, such as belief in one god, belief in the messengers, belief in the resurrection, and the concept of reward and punishment.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-18	The purpose of sending the Qur'an, the scolding of the disbelievers, the mission of the prophet Musa AS and his advice to his people, some of the tales of previous prophets and their people, and the threat to the disbelievers because of their disbelief in their prophets
19-52	Evidence of the oneness of Allah SWT, His existence, and His power to bring bodies back to life, the conversation between the Shaytan and his followers on the Day of Judgment, the metaphor of the good word and the evil word, ingratitude, associating partners with Allah SWT, the command of Allah SWT to the believers to pray and give alms, signs of the existence and the oneness of Allah SWT in the creation, the du'a of Ibrahim AS, Allah's threat to the oppressors, signs of the Last Day, and evidence that the call to account will take place

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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night 14 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 15: Al-Hijr ("The Rocky Tract") Verses 1-99

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Ibrahim and Surat Al-Hijr both start with descriptions of the Qur'an. They also share similar content. They both relate stories of previous prophets to comfort the Prophet Muhammad SAWS (because of the persecution he was facing from his people) and to remind him of the victory of Allah SWT. Both of these Surahs give descriptions of the heavens and the earth. As for their endings, Surah Ibrahim ends with a description of the disbelievers on the Day of Judgment, and Surat Al-Hijr ends with a description of how the disbelievers will feel remorse and grief seeing the sinners among the Muslims being freed from the hell fire and going to paradise.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: This Surah outlines the creed. It presents evidence of the unity and the oneness of Allah SWT, describes the Day of Judgment and the state of the believers and the disbelievers on that day, and relates some of the stories of previous prophets. It also describes the favors of Allah SWT on the Prophet Muhammad SAWS.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-44	The description of the Qur'an, the scolding of the disbelievers and the sinners, some of the false claims of the polytheists about the Prophet SAWS and the response of the Qur'an to these claims, some signs of the might of Allah SWT (the heavens and the earth, the rain, the wind, life and death, knowledge, and the resurrection), the beginning of the creation, the command to the angels to bow down to Adam AS and the refusal of Iblis to do so
45-99	The reward of the people of taqwa on the Day of Judgment, the concepts of forgiveness and punishment, the story of the guests of Ibrahim AS and the destruction of the people of Lut AS, the story of Prophet Shu'aib AS and the Thamud, and the favors of Allah SWT on the Prophet Muhammad SAWS

Surah 16: An-Nahl ("The Bee") Verses 1-128

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: The end of Surat Al-Hijr and the beginning of Surat An-Nahl are very connected. Surat Al-Hijr ends with a description of the

resurrection and the questioning of Allah SWT about what people used to do in life, and Surat An-Nahl begins by saying that the Event ordained by Allah (the Day of Judgment) will come to pass.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surat An-Nahl is called “The Bee” because it talks about how Allah SWT inspired the bee to drink nectar and produce honey, which has healing properties for people. This Surah outlines matters of creed, such as the oneness of Allah SWT, the resurrection, and the revelations. This Surah also talks about the numerous blessings of Allah SWT for mankind and reminds people to be grateful, warning them of the consequences of being ungrateful. Surat An-Nahl highlights an important part of the job of the prophets, which is witnessing for or against their people on the Day of Judgment. Additionally, Surat An-Nahl talks about fulfilling covenants and the halal and the haram in terms of food. In it, Allah SWT warns us against issuing fatwahs without proof. Surat An-Nahl ends by praising the Prophet Ibrahim AS because of his firm position regarding the oneness of Allah SWT. It orders the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to follow the way of Ibrahim AS and to call people to the way of Allah SWT using wisdom and good preaching.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-23	Affirmation of the revelation and the resurrection and signs of the existence and the oneness of Allah SWT
24-62	The description of the arrogant people and their denial of the revelation and the prophethood, the qualities of the people of taqwa and their belief in the revelation and the prophethood, Allah SWT threatening the disbelievers because of their arrogance, their stubbornness, their persistence in following falsehood, their false claim about the destiny, and their denial of the resurrection, the reward of the pilgrims who migrated from Mecca to Madina, an explanation of the mission of the Prophet SAWS, and a discussion of the creed of the polytheists and their wicked deeds
63-96	The signs of the divine power of Allah SWT, the oneness of Allah SWT, and a demonstration of His blessings upon people, signs of Allah SWT in the creation and the lives of people, the metaphor of idols, Allah’s creation of man and birds and His knowledge about them, signs of the oneness of Allah SWT, the state of the polytheists on the Day of Judgment, the calling of witnesses against the polytheists on the Day of Judgment, their severe punishment, and the way that their idols will disown them on that day

97-128	<p>The most complete verse in the Qur'an in terms of good and evil, the fulfilling of covenants, the concepts of guidance and misguidance, the most complete verse to men and women in terms of encouraging volunteer work and good deeds, abrogation, the significance of the Qur'an being revealed in Arabic language, the apostates from Islam, the pilgrims, the consequences of ingratitude, the halal and the haram in terms of food, the Prophet Ibrahim AS and the command to follow his way, the sacredness of the sabbath for the Jews, the foundation of inviting people to the religion, and patience in times of calamity</p>
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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night **15** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 17: Al-Isra ("The Night Journey") Verses 1-111

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: There are a few connections between Surat An-Nahl and Surat Al-Isra. Surat An-Nahl ends by talking about the sabbath and its sacredness for the Jews, and Surat Al-Isra contains legislations for the Jews. Also, in Surat An-Nahl, Allah SWT commanded the Prophet SAWs to have patience despite the troubles that the Quraish were causing him, and in Surat Al-Isra, Allah SWT honors the Prophet and rewards him for his patience by granting him the honor of the Night Journey. Another connection between these two Surahs is that in both of them, Allah SWT mentions a lot of His blessings and favors upon mankind. Finally, in Surat An-Nahl, Allah SWT explains how to benefit from His creations (such as crops and animals), and in Surat Al-Isra, Allah SWT explains how to benefit from social relationships (for example, relationships with one's parents, the poor, and the orphans) and how to fulfill the rights of these groups.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance of the name: This Surah is called "Al-Isra" after the miracle of the Night Journey. Another title of this Surah is "Banu Israil" because it tells the story of the Children of Israel and how they became scattered into groups on earth.

Virtue of the Surah: It was narrated by Sayidda Aisha that the Prophet SAWs used to recite Surat Al-Isra and Surat Az-Zumar every night.

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Isra tells the story of the Night Journey. Other important themes in this Surah are gratitude and ingratitude, social relations, morality, and the oneness and the existence of Allah SWT.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-8	The Night Journey, the revelation of the Torah, and the state of the Children of Israel throughout history

9-39	The goals of the Qur'an, a reminder of the blessings of Allah, the reward of those who are only concerned about this life and those who are concerned about the next life, foundations on which an Islamic society is built, worshipping Allah SWT alone, establishing a strong family, and giving everyone in the society his right
40-60	The fact that Allah SWT has no partners or children, the fact that reciting the Qur'an protects from evil, the denial of the resurrection by the polytheists, and debating with others using the best manners
61-109	The story of Adam AS with Iblis, the blessings of Allah SWT upon mankind, the status of people with their leaders on the Day of Judgment. the plotting of the polytheists about the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, commands and instructions to the Prophet SAWS, the miracle of the Qur'an, the proposal of the polytheists to send down one of six signs and their denial of resurrection, and the nine signs of Musa AS
110-111	Invoking Allah SWT using His Most Beautiful Names

Surah 18: Al-Kahf ("The Cave") Verses 1-110

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Isra begins by glorifying Allah SWT, and Surat Al-Kahf begins by praising Allah SWT. Another connection between these two Surahs is that they both contain answers to the questions of the Jews about the Companions of the Cave, Dhul Qarnayn, and the soul. Allah SWT answered one question at the end of Surat Al-Isra and the other two questions in Surat Al-Kahf.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: Abu Darda' said that the Prophet SAWS said, "Whoever reads the last ten verses of Surat Al-Kahf will be protected from the trial the dajjal (antichrist)." The sunnah is to recite it on Thursday night and Friday. The Prophet SAWS said, "Whoever recites Surat al-Kahf on Friday will have a light between this Friday and the next."

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Kahf is one of five Surahs that begin with "Al hamdulillah." The dominant theme of this Surah is trials and tribulations, such as the tribulation of faith, the tribulation of money, the tribulation of knowledge, and the tribulation of power.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-8	Praising and glorifying Allah SWT and the goals of the Qur'an
9-26	The story of the Companions of the Cave
27-31	Commands to the Prophet SAWS and the believers to recite the Qur'an, to be patient, and not to exclude the poor

32-46	The story of the companion of the two gardens and the metaphor of the life of this world
47-59	Showing the records of people on the Day of Judgment, the story of the angels bowing down to Adam AS, the mission of the messengers, the aggression of those who deny the messengers and the reason for delaying their punishment
60-82	The story of Musa AS and Al-Khidr
83-99	The story of Dhul Qarnayn
100-110	The punishment of the disbelievers and the reward of the believers

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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 16 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 19: Maryam ("Mary") Verses 1-98

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Al-Kahf and Surah Maryam contain very interesting stories and miracles of Allah SWT. Surat Al-Kahf tells the story of the Companions of the Cave, the story of Musa and Al-Khidr, and the story of Dhul Qarnayn. Surah Maryam tells two stories that are miracles of Allah SWT: the story of the birth of Yahya AS, which was a miracle since Zakariyya AS was old and his wife was barren, and the story of the birth of 'Isa AS.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance and objectives of the Surah: During the first migration to Abyssinia, Ja'far recited verses from Surah Maryam in the presence of An-Najashi (the king of Abyssinia). The king wept and said, "That which was revealed to Jesus and that which you just recited come from the same source." The primary theme of Surah Maryam is the existence and the oneness of Allah SWT.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-15	Zakariyya AS making du'a to have a child and receiving the glad tidings that he would have a child, Allah SWT granting Yahya AS wisdom and prophethood from a young age, and the story of Yahya AS
16-40	The story of Maryam, her pregnancy, the birth of 'Isa AS, the prophecy of 'Isa AS while he was still in the womb, the miracles of 'Isa AS, the departure of 'Isa AS, the trinity and the Christians' debate about 'Isa AS
41-53	The story of Ibrahim AS discussing idol worshipping with his father and some highlights of the story of Musa AS
54-65	The stories of Ismail AS and Idris AS, some of the characteristics of the prophets, descriptions of those who came after the prophets but didn't follow the teachings of the prophets, their punishment, the description of those who repented from among them, and the fact that the revelation of Allah comes by the command of Allah SWT
66-98	The polytheists and their denial of the resurrection, their insults, the fact that the idols of the polytheists will testify against them on the Last Day, the response to the one who attributed a child to Allah, Allah's love for the believers, and the destruction of the criminals

Surah 20: Taha (“Taha”) Verses 1-135

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Taha was revealed directly after Surah Maryam. In Surah Maryam, Allah SWT mentions ten prophets and highlights the story of Musa AS. In Surah Taha, he tells the story of Musa AS in detail.

Place of revelation: Mecca: Some scholars say that “Taha” is a name of the Prophet SAWs.

Significance of the Surah: Omar ibn Al Khattab heard the first few verses of Surah Taha being recited at his sister’s house, and this is what opened his heart to Islam.

Summary of the Surah: The primary themes of Surah Taha are the oneness of Allah SWT, the prophethood, and the resurrection.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-8	The fact that the Qur’an is the reason for happiness and some of the attributes of Allah SWT
9-98	The story of Musa AS in detail (such as Musa AS speaking with Allah SWT, Musa AS preaching to the pharaoh about the oneness of Allah SWT, the drowning of the pharaoh, the Children of Israel worshipping the calf, and more)
99-135	The goal of relating stories in the Qur’an, the status of the earth, the mountains, and people on the Day of Judgment, the significance of the Qur’an being revealed in Arabic language, the threat of the Qur’an to those who do not believe in it, the story of Adam AS in jannah and his exit from jannah, learning lessons from previous nations, patience despite the polytheists’ harmful actions, the polytheists’ request to bring a sign from Allah and the Qur’an scolding them for their request



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night **17** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 21: Al-Anbya ("The Prophets") Verses 1-112

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Taha tells the story of the Prophet Musa AS in detail. Surat Al-Anbya tells the stories of sixteen prophets and messengers. There are a few connections between these two Surahs. Both Surahs contain the themes of false hope and the nearness of the Hour. Another shared theme between these two Surahs is not getting caught up in the distraction of this life and working for the next life.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtues of the Surah: Al-Bukhari recorded that Abdul-Rahman bin Yazid said that Abdullah said, "Banu Isra'il, Al-Kahf, Maryam, Taha and Al-Anbya - they are among the earliest and most beautiful Surahs, and they are my treasure."

When Surat Al-Anbya was revealed, some people asked Amir ibn Rabia, "Have you asked the Prophet Muhammad about this Surah?" He replied, "This Surah caused us to forget everything about the life of this world" (because of the themes of the Surah).

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Anbya outlines the fundamentals of Islamic creed (the oneness of Allah SWT, the prophethood, and the concept of reward and punishment). The Surah begins with a description of the Day of Judgment, then it tells the stories of several prophets. It highlights the reasons why the polytheists rejected the Prophet Muhammad SAW. It also touches on the signs of the Last Day and Yajuj and Majuj (Gog and Magog). Finally, Surat Al-Anbya ends by explaining that the Prophet Muhammad SAW was sent as a mercy to mankind.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-47	The heedlessness of people about the Day of Judgment, the fact that the prophets were human beings, Allah SWT fulfilling His promise to the prophets, taking lessons from previous nations that were destroyed, a reminder of the wonders of the creation, scolding the polytheists and confirming the oneness of Allah SWT, the death of all creations and the suddenness of the Day of Judgment, Allah's protection over man, and the justice of the reckoning
48-73	Highlights of the story of Musa AS and the story of Ibrahim AS (his invitation to worship One god, the discussion between him and his people after he destroyed their idols, and how Allah SWT protected him from the fire)

74-91	The story of Lut AS, highlights of the story of Nuh AS, highlights from the story of Dawud AS and Sulaiman AS, the story of Ayyub AS, and the stories of Ismail AS, Idris AS, Dhul Kifl AS, Yunus AS, Zakariyya AS, and Yahya AS
92-112	The fact that all divine messages revealed to the prophets are one, the status of the believers and the disbelievers on the Day of Judgment, and the fact that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS was sent as a mercy to mankind

Surah 22: Al-Haj (“The Pilgrimage”) Verses 1-78

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Anbya talks about the Day of Judgment and warns the disbelievers that they will face punishment in the hereafter. The first 24 verses of Surat Al-Haj focus on a similar theme.

Place of revelation: Mecca, and Madina: Al ‘Azizi said about Surat Al-Haj, “It is one of the wonders of the Qur’an; it was revealed during the day and during the night, in times of travel and times of residence, in Mecca and Madina, and in times of war and times of peace.”

Summary of the Surah: The primary theme of these Surah is the pilgrimage and its rituals. The first permission for Muslims to retaliate in self defense was granted in Surat Al-Hajj. Part of the Surah also discusses matters of creed, such as the Day of Judgment and belief in one God.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-4	The command to have taqwa and a description of the Day of Judgment
5-24	The stages of development of the fetus in the womb, the status of people who argue without knowledge or guidance, those who have trouble with their faith, the pious believers, the aid of Allah SWT to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, the judgment of Allah SWT between nations, the fact that everything in the creation prostrates to Allah SWT, and the reward of the believers and the disbelievers
25-37	How the polytheists were preventing people from entering the Sacred Mosque, the command of Allah SWT to Ibrahim AS to call people to perform pilgrimage, glorifying the rituals of Allah SWT, and mentioning the name of Allah SWT when slaughtering animals
38-78	The first permission of jihad in Islam, taking lessons from previous nations, the mission of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, protecting the revelation from the devils (the story of the cranes), the promise of Allah SWT to grant victory to the believers, signs of the might of Allah SWT, the fact that each nation has its own legislations, challenging the disbelievers to create something as small as a fly, and commands to follow the religion of Ibrahim AS



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night **18** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 23: Al-Mu'minun ("The Believers") Verses 1-118

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Haj ends with a few commands that have benefits in this world and the next, and Surat Al-Mu'minun begins with a list of qualities that cause a person to be successful in this life and the next.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: Umar Ibn Al-Khattab said "Once we were in the presence of the Prophet SAWS when the revelation came down upon Him, and we heard a beautiful sound, similar to the humming of bees. We waited an hour, and after that he faced the Qibla and raised his hands and started to make dua'. He SAWS said:

اللَّهُمَّ زِدْنَا وَلَا تَنْقُصْنَا، وَأَكْرِمْنَا وَلَا تُهِنَّا، وَأَعْظِنَا وَلَا تَحْرِمْنَا، وَآثِرْنَا وَلَا تُؤْثِرْ عَلَيْنَا، وَأَرْضِنَا وَلَا تَرْضَ عَنَّا

'Allahumma zidna wa la tanqusna, wa akrimna wa la tuhinna, wa a'atina wa la tahrinna wa athirna wa la tu'thir 'alayna, wa ardhina wardha 'anna. O Allah! Increase us (in Your blessings) and do not decrease us, honor us and do not disgrace us, bestow upon us (from Your bounties) and do not deprive us, give us preference over others and not others over us, and make us satisfied and be pleased with us.'

Then he SAWS said, 'Ten verses (of Surat Al-Mu'minun) were revealed to me now. Whoever abides by these verses, he shall enter jannah. These are: Successful indeed are the believers... (until the completion of these ayat, 1-11).'" (Ahmad)

Sayyida Aisha was once asked: "What was the character of the Prophet SAWS?" She replied: "His character was the Qur'an," and then she recited these first ten verses of Surat Al-Mu'minun and said that his character was like these qualities. (Muslim)

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Mu'minun outlines the foundations of the religion. The Surah begins by highlighting the attributes of the believers, then it speaks about the existence of Allah SWT, His oneness, and the signs of His Might in the universe. Surat Al-Mu'minun also relates the stories of a few prophets and emphasizes the ease of the religion. Finally, it describes the day of resurrection.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-11	The qualities of the believers
12-22	Signs of the existence of Allah SWT and His Might (His creation of man and the heavens, sending down rain, and subjecting animals to man)
23-30	The story of Nuh AS
31-41	The story of Hud AS
42-56	Highlights of the stories of Saleh AS, Lut AS, Shu'aib AS, Musa AS, Harun AS, 'Isa AS and Maryam, and how their people denied the truth they were sent with
57-118	The qualities of those who hasten to good things, the rejection of the deeds of the disbelievers and the polytheists of Quraish and the reasons for that rejection, the blessings of Allah SWT upon His servants, the denial of the polytheists of the reckoning and evidence that the reckoning will take place, the impossibility of attributing a child to Allah SWT, instructions to the Prophet SAWs, the hope of the dying person to go back to life in order to do better, details about the reckoning, and scolding those who forgot the primary purpose of their creation

Surah 24: An-Nur ("The Light") Verses 1-64

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: In Surat Al-Mu'minun, Allah SWT describes the believers as people who protect their private parts, and in Surat An-Nur, He explains the the penalty for those who don't protect their private parts.

Place of revelation: Madina

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet Muhammad SAWs said, "Teach your men Surat Al-Ma'idah and your women Surat An-Nur." Al-Harith Ibn Midrib said, "Umar wrote to us, 'Learn Surat An-Nisa, Surat Al-Ahzab, and Surat An-Nur.'"

Summary of the Surah: The main themes of Surat An-Nur are family law and social ethics.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-10	The penalty of adultery, slander, and falsely accusing one's spouse without witnesses
11-26	The story of "Al-Ifk" (the false accusation of the Prophet's wife Aisha and the declaration of her innocence)

27-34	Asking permission to enter someone's house and its etiquette, the command of lowering the gaze, the hijab, marrying free spouses, freeing slaves and the prohibition of forcing someone to commit adultery
35-54	The fact that Allah SWT is the light of the heavens and the earth and that the believers receive their guidance from Allah, the status of the disbelievers in this life and their loss in the next life, the practical evidence of the existence of Allah SWT, the prohibition of following falsehood after the truth was made clear, and the obedience of the believers to Allah SWT
55-64	The promise of Allah SWT to the believers, the fundamentals of the umma of faith, asking permission to enter others private rooms inside the house, the permissibility of eating at certain relatives' houses without seeking permission, the etiquette of being with the Prophet SAWS

Surah 25: Al-Furqan ("The Criterion") Verses 1-77

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: There are a few connections between Surat An-Nur and Surat Al-Furqan. First, Surat An-Nur ends by showing that everything in the heavens and the earth belongs to Allah SWT, and Surat Al-Furqan begins by praising Allah SWT, the One to whom belongs everything in the heavens and the earth. Also, both of these Surahs talk about the creation of Allah SWT, the signs of Allah SWT in His creation, and the struggle between truth and falsehood.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Furqan talks about the oneness of Allah SWT, the prophethood, and the Day of Judgment. It also gives evidence of the existence of Allah SWT and relates the stories of a few prophets.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-19	The revelation of the Qur'an, the existence of Allah SWT, the false claims of the polytheists about the Qur'an, their denial of the Day of Judgment, their status and the status of what they worshipped beside Allah on the Day of Judgment
20-34	The fact that the prophets are human beings, the request of the polytheists to see Allah SWT or the angels in order to believe. the horrible nature of the Day of Judgment
35-77	Highlights of the stories of some prophets (including Musa AS, Harun AS, Nuh AS, and Lut AS), the stories of Ad, Thamud, and the Companions of the Ras, and how the polytheists mocked the Prophet SAWS, five signs of Allah and His oneness, the ignorance of the disbelievers, and the qualities of the Most Merciful



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night 19 of Taraweeh Prayers



Surah 26: Ash-Shu'ara ("The Poets") Verses 1-227

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Furqan touches upon the stories of many prophets, and Surat As-Shu'ara elaborates on these stories. Also, these two Surahs have similar endings. Surat Al-Furqan threatens those who deny the prophethood and describes the qualities of the true believers, and Surat Ash-Shu'ara also threatens those who oppose the messengers and praises the believing poets.

Place of revelation: Mecca: This Surah was revealed in order to refute the claim of the polytheists that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS was a poet.

Virtue of the Surah: According to Al-Bara' ibn 'Azib, the Prophet Muhammad SAWS said, "Allah SWT gave me the first seven long Surahs in place of the Torah, the next twenty in place of the Gospel, the Surahs that begin with 'Ta sin' in place of the Psalms, and the Surahs that begin with 'Ha mim' and the short Surahs as a special favor. No prophet before me has ever recited these Surahs." Surat Ash-Shu'ara is one of the Surahs that begins with "Ta sin..."

Summary of the Surah: Surat Ash-Shu'ara talks about the creed (the existence of Allah SWT, belief in the Day of Judgment and the resurrection, etc.). It threatens those who reject their messengers and gives glad tidings to those who follow the messengers. Surat As-Shu'ara was revealed as a comfort to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS because it illustrates the hardships that other prophets faced before him.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-9	The polytheists and their disbelief in the Qur'an, Allah SWT's warning to them, and affirmation of the oneness of Allah SWT
10-68	The story of Musa AS and Harun AS with the pharaoh
69-104	The Prophet Ibrahim AS, his du'a, and a description of the Day of Judgment
105-122	The story of Nuh AS
123-140	The story of Hud AS
141-159	The story of Saleh AS

160-175	The story of Lut AS
176-191	The story of Shu'aib AS
192-227	The fact that the Qur'an came to warn the polytheists and give glad tidings to the believers, the manners of one who calls to the way of Allah SWT and his responsibilities, and refuting the claim of the polytheists that the Prophet SAWS was a poet

Surah 27: An-Naml (“The Ant”) Verses 1-93

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Ash-Shu'ara and Surat An-Naml relate stories of previous prophets. Also, both Surahs give descriptions of the Qur'an.

Place of revelation: Mecca: Surat Ash-Shu'ara, Surat An-Naml, and Surat Al-Qasas were revealed directly after one another.

Summary of the Surah: This Surah was called “The Ant” because of the story of the ant who called out to his fellow ants to take refuge so that Sulaiman AS and his soldiers would not step on them. This Surah talks about the aqeeda (evidence of the existence and the oneness of Allah SWT, the prophethood, and the resurrection). It also tells the stories of a few prophets and their struggles. Surat An-Naml ends by classifying people into two groups, the successful and the losers.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-6	The message of the Qur'an
7-14	The story of the first time that Allah SWT spoke to Musa AS
15-44	The story of Sulaiman AS (the blessings of Allah SWT upon him, the soldiers of Sulaiman AS, the story of the ant, the story of the hoopoe, and the story of the Queen of Sheba)
45-53	The story of Saleh AS
54-58	The story of Lut AS
59-81	Signs of the oneness and the might of Allah SWT, the fact that the knowledge of the unseen belongs to Allah SWT, the polytheists' denial of the resurrection, and affirmation of the prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS
82-93	Signs of the Last Day (the beast, the blowing of the trumpet, and the destruction of the mountains) and busying oneself with worshipping Allah SWT, praising Him, and reciting His book



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 20 of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 20

*"My Lord! Truly, I am in need of whatever good that You bestow on me."
(Surat Al-Qasas, verse 24)*

Surah 28: Al-Qasas ("Stories") Verses 1-88

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: In the previous two surahs, Allah SWT references the story of the Prophet Musa AS. In Surat Al-Qasas, Allah SWT tells the story of Musa in great detail.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: From among all of the prophets, the Prophet Musa AS is mentioned the most in the Qur'an. Surat Al-Qasas is unique because it tells the story of Musa AS in great detail. The surah discusses the battle between truth and falsehood and the struggle between oppression and justice. The surah also talks about the oneness of Allah SWT, prophethood, and the correct creed. There are many similarities between the story of Musa AS and the story of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. For example, both prophets were accused of using magic. In Surat Al-Qasas, Allah SWT warns the people of the Prophet Muhammad not to take the same path as the pharaoh. Allah SWT also stresses that guidance comes from Allah alone. Right after that, Allah SWT tells the story of Qaroon, a man from the community of Musa, to compare him with the pharaoh. The pharaoh was someone who was deluded by his power, and Qaroon was someone who was deluded by his wealth and knowledge. The surah ends by highlighting two important principles. The first is that the reward of the hereafter will only be given to those who don't act arrogantly or spread mischief on earth. The second is that belief in Allah SWT and the Day of Judgment is the only way to achieve eternal happiness. At the end of Surat Al-Qasas, Allah SWT reveals to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS that the victory will come and that he will one day return to Mecca.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-6	Giving victory to the weak
7-14	Musa AS in the river after his birth and the prophecy of his prophethood

15-21	The story of how Musa AS killed a man by mistake and fled from Egypt
22-28	Musa's arrival in Madyan and his marriage
29-32	Musa's return to Egypt and the beginning of his prophethood
33-43	The prophethood of Haroon; the pharaoh's denial of the truth and the punishment for his stubbornness and rejection
44-47	The need for sending messengers and the message of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS
48-51	The denial of the people in Mecca of the Qur'an and the prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS
52-55	The belief of some sects of the People of the Book
56-61	Allah's response to the disbelievers who denied the truth
62-67	On the Day of Judgment, those who associated partners with Allah SWT will be asked to present those partners and seek help from them
68-75	The greatness of Allah SWT
76-82	The story of Qaroon
83-88	Allah SWT promises the Prophet Muhammad SAWS that victory will come and that he will return to Mecca

Surah 4: Al-Ankabut ("The Spider") Verses 1-69

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Qasas and Surat Al-Ankabut share the themes of truth and falsehood and oppression and justice. Surat Al-Qasas tells the story of the pharaoh and how he oppressed the believers, and Surat Al-Ankabut tells the story of the people of Quraish and how they oppressed the believers. Also, both surahs end by highlighting the reward of the righteous.

Significance of the name: This surah is called Al-Ankabut because in it, Allah SWT compares disbelief to a spider's web.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Ankabut discusses trials and the fact that every human being will be tested. It highlights the trials and tribulations that the prophets faced and the fact that their trials were much more difficult. In Surat Al-Ankabut, Allah gives permission to the believers to migrate in order to practice their religion. Finally, Allah SWT discusses the reward of the believers who were patient.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-7	Testing people and their reward
8-13	The steadfastness of the believers and the threat to the disbelievers and the hypocrites
14-15	The story of Nuh AS
16-27	The story of Ibrahim AS; Lut's belief in Ibrahim AS
28-35	The story of Lut AS
36-40	Hud AS, Salih AS, and Musa AS with their people
41-43	The similarity between worshipping idols and a spider's web
44-45	The creation of the heavens and the earth; reciting the Qur'an and performing prayer
46-49	The way of speaking to the People of the Book
50-55	The demands of the disbelievers
56-60	The permission to migrate due to religious persecution
61-63	Allah SWT is the Creator and the Provider
64-69	The reality of life



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 21 of Taraweeh Prayers

Verse for Night 21

"Indeed, Allah and the angels send blessings upon the Prophet. O you who believe, ask Allah to confer blessings upon him and grant him peace."

(Surat Al-Ahzab, verse 56)

Surah 30: Ar-Rum ("The Romans") Verses 1-60

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: The first similarity is that both Surat Al-Ankabut and Surat Ar-Rum are Meccan surahs that focus on creed. The second similarity is that Surat Al-Ankabut starts by encouraging people to defend the religion of God, and Surat Ar-Rum begins by promising victory to the believers who defend the religion of God.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance of the name: This surah is called Ar-Rum because it begins by telling stories about the victory of the Romans. It is considered one of the miracles of the Qur'an because it foretold certain historical events.

Summary of the Surah: Surat Ar-Rum begins with an affirmation of prophethood and with prophecies of future historical events (the victory of the Roman Empire against the Persian Empire). After that, the surah cites proof of the oneness of Allah, His greatness, and His power to create. Surat Ar-Rum also discusses the false claims of the disbelievers that Allah SWT has partners and contains Allah's responses to their arguments. Allah SWT informs the disbelievers that these partners will not help them in any way in this life or the next life. Surat Ar-Rum also describes jannah and the hellfire. The surah ends by telling the Prophet Muhammad SAWS the reasons why some of his people weren't listening to him.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-7	Prophecy of the victory of the Romans
8-10	Encouraging people to reflect on the creation of God
11-16	Affirmation of the resurrection

17-19	Praising Allah SWT
20-29	Proof of the greatness and the oneness of Allah SWT
30-32	The command to submit to Allah SWT
33-37	Hypocrisy
38-40	Encouraging the believers to give sadaqa and stay away from unlawful transactions
41-45	The reward of the believers and the punishment of the disbelievers
46-51	Proof of the greatness and the power of Allah SWT
52-53	Reassuring the Prophet Muhammad SAWS that he is not responsible for the disbelievers' disbelief
54-57	The stages of the creation of man; Resurrection
58-60	The mission of the Qur'an and the command to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to be patient

Surah 31: Luqman (“Luqman”) Verses 1-34

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Ar-Rum and Surah Luqman discuss the beginning of the creation and resurrection. In Surat Ar-Rum, Allah SWT describes the stubbornness and the arrogance of the disbelievers, and in Surah Luqman, Allah SWT describes Luqman's advice to his son not to be arrogant.

Significance of the name: This surah is named after Luqman, a man who was blessed with great wisdom.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surah Luqman begins by describing the miracle of the Qur'an and people's various reactions to the Qur'an. The Surah goes on to cite proof of the oneness of Allah SWT and His limitless power over His creation. After that, the surah tells the amazing story of Luqman and the important advice that he gave to his son. After the story of Luqman, Allah SWT scolds the disbelievers for their stubbornness and their ingratitude. Allah SWT informs them that the only path to salvation is submitting to God and being righteous. The surah ends by encouraging people to have taqwa and warning them about the punishment of disbelief. Finally, it affirms Allah's knowledge of the unseen.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-9	The characteristics of the Qur'an; Belief in the Qur'an; People's reactions to the Qur'an
10-11	The creation of the heavens and the earth as proof of Allah's oneness
12-19	The story of Luqman and his advice to his son
20-21	Scolding the disbelievers for their disbelief
22-24	True submission to Allah SWT
25-32	Affirming the limitless knowledge of Allah SWT and His power to resurrect
33-34	The command to have taqwa and the fact that the knowledge of the unseen belongs to Allah SWT

Surah 32: As-Sajda ("Prostration") Verses 1-30

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surah Luqman and Surat As-Sajda speak about the oneness of Allah SWT, Allah's power to create, and Allah's power to resurrect.

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet SAWS used to recite Surat As-Sajda during fajr prayer on Fridays (Bukhari). There is another narration that the Prophet SAWS would not go to sleep before reciting Surat As-Sajda (Ahmad).

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins by affirming that the Qur'an is, without any doubt, the book of Allah SWT that was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. The surah goes on to cite proof of Allah's oneness, His power, how He manages the universe, how He created man, and how He takes care of man. The surah also describes the status of the believers and the status of those who reject the truth. Finally, the surah ends in the same way that it begins, by affirming the prophethood, resurrection, and the oneness of Allah SWT.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-3	Affirming the prophethood
4-9	Proof of the power and might of Allah SWT

10-14	Affirming the resurrection
15-17	The believers in dunya and their reward in the next life
18-22	The reward of the disbelievers and the punishment of those who spread corruption on earth
23-25	The similarities between the Torah and the Qur'an
26-30	Reaffirming Allah's oneness and His power to resurrect

Surah 33: Al-Ahzab ("The Combined Forces") Verses 1-73

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat As-Sajda ends by commanding the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to turn away from the disbelievers, and this surah commands him to have taqwa and not to follow the disbelievers and the hypocrites.

Significance of the name: This surah is called Al-Ahzab because it discusses the battle of the trench and the combined forces from the tribes Quraish and Ghatifan and the Jews of Banu Quraitha who attacked the Muslims in Madina in an attempt to put an end to Islam and kill the Prophet Muhammad SAWS.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Ahzab was revealed in Madina, so it focuses on rulings. For example, it outlines social etiquette and puts an end to certain traditions from the age of ignorance before Islam. This surah commands the believers to be conscious of Allah SWT, not to follow the disbelievers and hypocrites, and to follow the revelation of Allah SWT. Surat Al-Ahzab is the only surah in the Qur'an that prohibits adoption, meaning giving one's name to an adopted child, etc. However, it is important to note that taking an orphan into your home or adopting a child, while being honest with the child about the fact that he or she is adopted, is a virtuous deed that is not only permissible in Islam, but one that will be rewarded by Allah SWT. Surat Al-Ahzab also describes many battles in detail, such as the Battle of the Trench and the Battle of Banu Quraitha.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-3	The command of having taqwa and relying upon Allah SWT
4-5	The prohibition of the practice of thahaar and adoption
6-8	The status of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and his mission

9-27	The Battle of the Trench and the Battle of Banu Quraitha
28-30	Offering the Prophet Muhammad's wives the choice between this life and the hereafter
31-34	The characteristics of the household of the Prophet SAWS
35	The equal reward of righteous men and women
36-40	The story of Zaid ibn Haritha and Zainab bint Jahsh
41-44	Praising and glorifying Allah SWT
45-49	The mission of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS
50-52	The characteristics of the women that Allah SWT allowed the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to marry
53-55	The etiquette of entering the house of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and the hijab of his wives
56-58	The greatness of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS
59	The command of covering awrah
60-62	The punishment of the hypocrites
63-68	The threat to the disbelievers on the Day of Judgment
69-71	The prohibition of harming others
72-73	<p>The consequences of human beings accepting the amanah (trust)</p> <p>It was recorded in a hadith that Adam AS asked Allah SWT, "What does the amanah contain?" Allah SWT replied, "If you succeed, you will be rewarded, and if you fail, you will be punished."</p>



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 22 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 34: Saba ("Sheba") Verses 1-54

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Ahzab ends with a reminder of Allah's freedom to forgive or punish whomever He wills, and Surah Saba begins with an explanation of the power, might, and freedom of Allah SWT.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surah Saba is primarily about aqeeda, especially the belief in the resurrection.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-9	The knowledge and the power of Allah SWT, the polytheists' denial of the Hour and the resurrection, and the way they mocked the Prophet SAWS
10-21	The blessings of Allah SWT on Dawud AS and Sulaiman AS and the story of Saba
22-54	The uselessness of false gods, the fact that Allah SWT is the Provider and the Judge, the denial of the Qur'an by the polytheists, the conversation between the misguided groups on the Last Day, the scolding of the disbelievers and their false gods, and the reasons for punishing the disbelievers

Surah 35: Fatir ("Originator") Verses 1-45

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Imam As-Suyuti said that these two Surahs came directly after one another because both Surahs begin with praise of Allah SWT.

Place of revelation: Mecca: Another name for this Surah is "The Angels" because it describes how Allah SWT made the angels mediators between Him and His prophets.

Summary of the Surah: Surah Fatir discusses the aqeeda, and the primary theme is evidence of the existence of Allah SWT. This Surah breaks down all of the false claims of the polytheists.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-18	Evidence of the divine power of Allah SWT, a reminder of the blessings of Allah SWT, an affirmation of the resurrection, a warning against the Shaytan, some evidence of Allah's power to resurrect the dead, and evidence of the existence of Allah SWT
19-45	The metaphor of the believer and the disbeliever, the purpose of sending prophets, evidence of the existence of Allah SWT and His power, the response of the scholars to the beauty of Allah's creation, the reward of those who believe in the Qur'an, the punishment of the disbelievers, their state in the hellfire, Allah SWT scolding the disbelievers for taking false gods, and the denial of the prophethood by the polytheists

Surah 36: Ya-Sin ("Ya-Sin") Verses 1-27

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Fatir ends with Allah SWT telling the disbelievers that He sent them the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, and Surah Ya-Sin begins with an affirmation of the prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. Also, both of these Surahs provide strong evidence of the divine power of Allah SWT, and they both highlight the importance of being brave and taking action.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surah Ya-Sin talks about the creed (the oneness of Allah SWT, His power, the purpose of sending prophets, etc.) Surah Ya-Sin is an emotional Surah that opens the heart, awakens the conscience, and revives the soul. In Sunan Abu Dawud, it is narrated that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS said, "Recite Surah Ya-Sin over your dead."

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-27	The Qur'an and the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, an affirmation of the prophethood of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and the story of the people of Antioch

To be continued in the next juz'

By Atef Mahgoub, Religious Director of ICOI



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 23 of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 36: Ya-Sin ("Ya-Sin") Verses 28-83

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
28-83	The story of the people of Antioch, evidence of the resurrection, the disbelievers' denial of the resurrection, the reward of the believers, the punishment of the disbelievers, and the affirmation of the existence of Allah and the resurrection

Surah 37: As-Saffat ("Those Who Set The Ranks") Verses 1-182

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Ya-Sin ends with the fact that Allah SWT has the power to resurrect His creatures, and Surat As-Saffat begins with the oneness of Allah SWT, as a reminder that the one who resurrects is the one and only God. Also, both Surahs address the previous nations and their destruction.

Place of revelation: Mecca: As-Saffat means the angels who line up in heaven just like Muslims line up for prayers.

Virtue of the Surah: Abdullah ibn 'Umar said, "The Prophet SAWS used to command us to shorten the prayers and recite Surat As-Saffat in the prayers."

Summary of the Surah: The primary theme of Surat As-Saffat is the unseen and belief in the unseen, so this Surah speaks about the angels, the jinn, and the resurrection. It also relates the stories of some of the prophets, including the story of Ibrahim AS and his vision of slaughtering his son Ismail AS.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-74	The oneness of Allah SWT, the decoration of the sky, the resurrection, the Day of Judgment, the responsibility of the polytheists on the Day of Judgment, the punishment of the disbelievers and the reward of the believers
75-82	The story of Nuh AS

83-113	The story of Ibrahim AS and the vision of slaughtering his own son
114-182	The stories of Musa and Harun AS, Elias AS, Lut AS, and Yunus AS, refuting the beliefs of the polytheists and the victory of Allah SWT

Surah 38: Sad (“Sad”) Verses 1-88

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: In Surat As-Saffat, Allah SWT mentions the stories of some prophets, and in Surah Sad, He mentions more prophets, such as Dawud AS, Sulaiman AS, Ayyub AS, and Adam AS.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The primary objectives of Surah Sad are to refute the claims and beliefs of the polytheists and to comfort the Prophet Muhammad SAWS by telling him the stories of previous prophets and the response of their people to them. This Surah also describes the jannah and the hellfire.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-29	A discussion with the polytheists about their beliefs, asking them to learn from previous nations who rejected the truth, the story of Dawud AS, and affirmation of the concept of reward punishment and the resurrection
30-88	The stories of Sulaiman AS, Ayyub AS, the descendants of Ibrahim AS, Yaqub AS, Ishaq AS, Ismail AS, Elias AS, and Dhul Kifl AS, the truthfulness of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, the story of Adam AS, and the status of the one who calls people to the way of Allah SWT

Surah 39: Az-Zumar (“The Troops”) Verses 1-75

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Sad ends with a description of the Qur’an, and Surat Az-Zumar starts by saying that the Qur’an is from Allah SWT. Another connection between these two Surahs is that toward the end of Surah Sad, Allah SWT mentions the story of Adam AS, and at the beginning of Surat As-Saffat, Allah SWT talks about the beginning of the creation with connection to the creation of Adam AS.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: Sayidda Aisha said, “The Prophet SAWS used to recite Al-Isra and Az-Zumar every night.”

Summary of the Surah: The primary themes of Surat Az-Zumar are the oneness of Allah SWT and the different categories of people on the Day of Judgment.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-20	The source of the Qur'an, the command to worship Allah SWT alone, the evidence of the oneness of Allah SWT, the contradictions of the polytheists, and the steadfastness of the believers
21-31	The state of life, the fact that guidance comes from Allah SWT, the benefit of giving examples for people in the Qur'an
32-48	The promise to the truthful and the warning to the liars, idol worshipping, the absolute might and knowledge of Allah SWT
49-75	Supplicating to Allah SWT in times of hardship and showing ingratitude while in a state of wellbeing, forgiving sins, the status of the liars and the God-conscious on the Last Day, evidence of the oneness and the existence of Allah SWT, the blowing of the trumpet, and the different categories of people and their destiny on the Last Day



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night



of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 40: Ghafir ("The Forgiver") Verses 1-85

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Az-Zumar and Surah Ghafir discuss the Day of Judgment. Surat Az-Zumar ends by explaining the destiny of the successful and the unsuccessful people, and Surah Ghafir begins with a reminder that Allah SWT is the Acceptor of repentance, and the Forgiver of sins, to encourage the disbelievers to repent.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: Surah Ghafir is the first Surah of the family of ha mim. The Prophet SAWS said, "Everything has an essence, and the essence of the Qur'an is the family of ha mim."

Abdullah ibn Masud said, "The parable of the Qur'an is that of a man who sets out to find a place for his family to stay, and he comes to a place where there is evidence of rainfall. While he is walking about, admiring it, he suddenly comes upon beautiful gardens. He says, 'I liked the first traces of rainfall, but this is far better.' It was said to him, 'The first place is like the Qur'an, and these beautiful gardens are like the splendor of the family of ha mim in relation to the rest of the Qur'an'."

It was recorded by At-Tirmidhi that the Prophet SAWS said, "Whoever recites Ayat Al-Kursi and the beginning of ha mim Al-Mu'min (which is another name of the Surah) will be protected from any harm in his day."

Summary of the Surah: Surah Ghafir discusses matters of creed, providing strong evidence of the existence of Allah SWT, the Qur'an, and the resurrection. This Surah also discusses unseen matters, such as the angels. Finally, it highlights the end of the struggle between truth and falsehood.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-22	The fact that Allah is the Forgiver of sins and the Acceptor of repentance, the polytheists questioning the reliability of the Qur'a, the love of the carriers of the throne (the angels) for the believers, the disbelievers admitting their mistakes, and a description of the Day of Judgment
23-46	The story of Musa AS with the pharaoh and Haman and the story of believer from the family of the pharaoh

47-85	The debate between the evil leaders and their followers in hellfire, the victory that Allah SWT grants to His messengers, signs of the might, the existence, and the wisdom of Allah SWT, the prohibition of worshipping someone beside Allah, patience and victory, and a threat to those who reject the truth
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Surah 41: Fussilat (“Explained in Detail”) Verses 1-54

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surah Ghafir and Surah Fussilat begin with descriptions of the Qur’an. Also, both of these Surahs scold and threaten the polytheists of Mecca.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Like all Meccan Surahs, this Surah talks about creed. It starts by describing the Qur’an and the denial of the Qur’an by the polytheists of Mecca, then it exposes the disbelief of the people of Mecca. It also warns people against the punishment on the Day of Judgment, and it ends by giving evidence of the might, the oneness, and the power of Allah SWT.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-29	The Qur’an and the turning away from the Qur’an by the polytheists, the humanity of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, evidence of the existence of Allah SWT and His absolute power and wisdom, threatening the polytheists and reminding them of what happened to previous nations when they rejected their prophets, the polytheists’ turning people away from listening to the Qur’an
30-46	The promise of Allah SWT to those who are steadfast, inviting people to the way of Allah SWT and its etiquettes, evidence of the existence of Allah SWT, His power and His Wisdom, and the preservation of the Qur’an
47-54	The fact that the knowledge of the Hour belongs to Allah SWT, the ingratitude of man, and the importance of pondering on the signs



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night **25** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 42: Ash-Shuraa ("The Consultation") Verses 1-53

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surah Fussilat and Surat Ash-Shuraa both describe the Qur'an, and both affirm the revelation that was sent to the Prophet SAWS and the Day of Judgment. Also, both of these Surahs give evidence of the existence of Allah SWT, His oneness and His power, and both Surahs discuss the false creed of the disbelievers. Finally, both discuss the steadfastness of the believers and their reward. These two Surahs provided comfort to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS while he was facing severe opposition from his people.

Place of revelation: Mecca: This Surah is called "Ash-Shuraa" after the concept of shuraa between the believers, which is a basic principle for improvement to the society and the political system.

Summary of the Surah: The main theme of Surat Ash-Shuraa is revelation, which is why the Surah begins by discussing the revelations to all the prophets. This Surah also discusses the creed (the oneness of Allah SWT, the concept of reward and punishment, the Day of Judgment, etc.).

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-26	The purposes of the divine revelation, the fact that all of the Abrahamic faiths come from the same source, the command to be steadfast, the reward of the believers and the punishment of the oppressors
27-53	Signs of the power of Allah SWT in His creation, the attributes of the dwellers of paradise, the situation of the disbelievers in the fire, responding to the call of Allah SWT, and types of revelation

Surah 43: Az-Zukhruf ("The Ornaments of Gold") Verses 1-89

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Ash-Shuraa and Surat Az-Zukhruf have similar beginnings. Both describe the Qur'an and its source, which is revelation. Also, both Surahs provide practical evidence of the existence of Allah SWT, and both discuss the reward of the believers (jannah) and the punishment of the disbelievers.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The main themes of Surat Az-Zukhruf are believing in Allah SWT alone, believing in the revelation and the prophets, and believing in the resurrection and the concept of reward and punishment in the hereafter.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-44	The fact that the Qur'an was revealed in Arabic language, the punishment of those who reject the prophets, the creation of Allah SWT and His power over it, the polytheists worshipping angels, following the truth, and the status of the one who rejects the truth
45-89	The lesson from the story of Musa AS and the pharaoh, the lesson from the story of 'Isa AS, the different types of bliss in paradise, the punishment of the hell fire and the reasons for it, and the fact that Allah SWT is above having a partner or child

Surah 44: Ad-Dukhan (“The Smoke”) Verses 1-59

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Az-Zukhruf and Surat Ad-Dukhan begin by making an oath by the Qur'an. Also, Surat Az-Zukhruf ends by threatening the disbelievers, and Surat Ad-Dukhan begins by warning them.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: Imam At-Tirmidhi reported that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS said, “Whoever reads Surat Ad-Dukhan on Friday night will wake up in the morning forgiven.” He SAWS also said, “Whoever recites Surat Ad-Dukhan at night, seventy angels will make istighfar for him until he wakes up.” He SAWS also said, “Whoever recites Surat Ad-Dukhan on Friday night, Allah SWT will build a house for him in jannah.”

Summary of the Surah: The main themes of Surat Ad-Dukhan are the oneness of Allah SWT, the revelation, the prophethood, and the resurrection.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-59	The fact that the Qur'an was revealed on Laylat al-Qadr, a threat to the polytheists for rejecting the truth, taking lessons from the destruction of the pharaoh, the disbelievers' denial of the resurrection and Allah SWT's affirmation of the resurrection to them, a description of the Day of Judgment, and the reward of the believers in paradise

Surah 45: Al-Jathiyah ("The Crouching") Verses 1-37

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Ad-Dukhan ends by saying that the Qur'an was revealed in Arabic language, and Surat Al-Jathiyah begins by saying that the Qur'an comes from Allah SWT.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Jathiyah talks about the three important foundations of the Islamic creed: believing in Allah SWT alone, believing in the Qur'an and the fact that it comes from Allah SWT and believing in the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, and believing in the Day of Judgment. Surat Al-Jathiyah also discusses social ethics and morals. For example, there are some scholars who say that the reason for the revelation of this Surah was that a man insulted Umar ibn Al-Khattab before the hijrah, and Umar wanted to fight back, and so Allah SWT revealed verse number 14, "Say to the believers to forgive those who do not fear the days of Allah so that He may reward people for what they earn."

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-14	The source of the Qur'an, signs of the existence of Allah SWT and a threat to those who reject the signs of Allah SWT
15-37	The blessings of Allah SWT upon people, the difference between the good doers and the wrongdoers in life and after death, the disbelievers denying the resurrection of Allah SWT, the reward of the believers and the punishment of the disbelievers



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in

Night **26** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 46: Al-Ahqaf ("The Wind-Curved Sandhills") Verses 1-35

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Jathiyah and Surat Al-Ahqaf have similar beginnings. They both begin with the letters ha mim and descriptions of the Qur'an. Also, both of these Surahs affirm the oneness of Allah SWT. Finally, Surat Al-Jathiyah ends by scolding the disbelievers, and Surat Al-Ahqaf begins with the same theme.

Place of revelation: Mecca: This Surah is called "Al-Ahqaf" because it speaks about the dwellings of the people of Ad in Yemen. Allah SWT destroyed this people with a violent wind due to their disbelief and oppression.

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Ahqaf speaks about the unity of Allah SWT, the prophethood, the revelation, and the resurrection.

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-28	Affirmation of the existence of Allah SWT and the resurrection, the polytheists' claims about the revelation, the prophethood and the Qur'an, and obedience to one's parents
29-35	The story of Hud AS and his people, the jinn's belief in the Qur'an, affirmation of the resurrection and the command to have patience

Surah 47: Muhammad ("Muhammad") Verses 1-38

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Ahqaf ends with the question, "But will any be destroyed except those who transgress and exceed their limits?" and Surah Muhammad begins by addressing the same people. The connection between the two Surahs is so strong that if you read the end of Surat Al-Ahqaf and the beginning of Surah Muhammad without saying, "Bismillah Ar-Rahman Ar-Raheem" in between, you feel as though you are reading only one ayah.

Place of revelation: Madina: This Surah is called "Muhammad" to explain that the Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. The Prophet Muhammad's name was mentioned only four times in the Qur'an, in this Surah, in Surat Al-Ahzab, Surat Ali 'Imran, and Surat Al-

Fath. Other than in those four Surahs, Allah SWT addressed the Prophet Muhammad SAWS using the titles Prophet or Messenger.

Summary of the Surah: “Surah Muhammad speaks about the need to fight when it comes to defending the Muslim community from persecution. In Mecca, the Muslims endured horrible torture and suffering. After the migration to Madina, the Muslims for the first time were in a position to defend themselves, militarily if necessary. These verses may seem a bit aggressive, but the troops needed to be rallied to defend the community. Hypocrites are warned about pretending to profess faith, while secretly their hearts are weak and they retreat at the first sign of trouble. They cannot be depended upon to protect the believers.”

Description of verses:

Verse Number	Description
1-38	Rulings of jihad and prisoners of war, taking lessons from previous nations, the bliss of paradise and the punishment of hell, and the description of the believers and the hypocrites

Surah 48: Al-Fath (“The Victory”) Verses 1-29

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Fath means “victory,” and victory comes after struggle. So this is the wisdom for Surat Al-Fath coming after Surah Muhammad. Both of these Surahs describe the believers and the hypocrites.

Place of revelation: Madina: This Surah is called “Al-Fath” because it gives the glad tiding of the victory in the conquest of Mecca.

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet Muhammad SAWS said about this Surah, “A Surah was revealed to me last night that is more beloved to me than life and whatsoever is in life.”

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Fath was revealed at night in a place between Mecca and Madina. Surat Al-Fath “refers to the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, which ended the fighting between the Muslims and the disbelievers of Mecca [and established a ten year period of peace between the two groups. The terms of the treaty were numerous, and the companions of the Prophet SAWS felt that the terms were unfair to the Muslims, but the Prophet Muhammad SAWS said, “I will sign anything they offer as long as it leads to peace. In this Surah,] there are a few words of condemnation for the hypocrites who stayed behind during previous battles, fearing that the Muslims would not be triumphant. On the contrary, the Muslims won while exercising self-restraint, establishing peace without taking vengeance on those who previously had hurt them.” The Surah ends with three facts: the fact that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS was sent with guidance, the fact that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and the believers as merciful to one

another and tough on anyone who tries to take advantage of them, and the fact that Allah SWT promised the believers forgiveness and a great reward.

Surah 49: Al-Hujurat (“The Private Chambers”) Verses 1-18

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Al-Fath and Surat Al-Hujurat show respect and honor for the Prophet Muhammad SAWS.

Place of revelation: Madina:

Summary of the Surah: This Surah is called “Al-Hujurat” because in it Allah SWT corrects the rude bedouins who were calling the Prophet Muhammad SAWS from behind his chambers in a loud manner, which was disturbing the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. This Surah is called the Surah of manners and etiquette because it outlines the etiquette of the Islamic society and highlights the importance of having good manners. Surat Al-Hujurat is one of the most important Surahs in the Qur’an. It talks about five most important etiquettes: obedience to Allah SWT and His messenger, glorifying the Prophet Muhammad SAWS, investigating the truth when you hear a rumor, and refraining from mocking others, and the prohibitions of spying, backbiting, and having negative thoughts.

Surah 50: Qaf (“Qaf”) Verses 1-45

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: In Surat Al-Hujurat, Allah SWT describes some bedouins as being hypocrites for rejecting the prophethood and the resurrection, and Surah Qaf begins by describing the polytheists, their rejection of the prophethood and their denial of the resurrection.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: Surah Qaf is recited during big events and gatherings (such as the jumua and the Eid) in order to remind people of the beginning of the creation, the nature of the life of this world, the resurrection, reward and punishment, the paradise and the hell fire. Jabir ibn Sumra reported that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS used to recite Surah Qaf during fair prayers. Umar ibn Al-Khattab once asked Aba Waqid Al-Laithi, “What did the Prophet SAWS used to recite during the Eid prayers?” He replied, “Qaf and Al-Qamar.”

Summary of the Surah: The primary themes of Surah Qaf are the resurrection and the Day of Judgment. It talks about the previous generations of disbelievers in order to warn the disbelievers in Mecca and to reassure the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. It gives signs from the

creation of Allah SWT's ability to bring the dead to life again. The surah begins and ends by mentioning the Qur'an.

Surah 51: Adh-Dhariyat ("The Winnowing Winds") Verses 1-60

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surah Qaf and Surat Adh-Dhariyat talk about the destruction of previous nations. Another connection between these two Surahs is that they both talk about creed.

Place of revelation:

Summary of the Surah: This Surah is called "Adh-Dhariyat" because in it Allah SWT made an oath by the winds. The Surah begins by explaining signs of the resurrection and warning that the Day of Judgment will come to pass. It presents four signs: the wind, the clouds, ships, and the angels. The Surah talks about those who denied the Qur'an and the Day of Judgment and their punishment in the hell fire. Next, the Surah discusses the believers and what Allah SWT has prepared for them in paradise so that readers can differentiate between these two groups and their destinies in the hereafter. The Surah also discusses the divine might of Allah SWT and His oneness on earth and in the heavens. The Surah then discusses the previous nations. Finally, the Surah ends with the fact that the purpose of creating the jinn and mankind is to worship Allah SWT alone.



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 27 of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 27

"Indeed, I am overpowered, so help." (Surat Al-Qamar, verse 10)

Surah 52: At-Tur ("The Mount") Verses 1-49

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Adh-Dhariyaat and Surat At-Tur are Meccan surahs that focus on creed. These two surahs also have similar beginnings and endings. Finally, in both of these surahs, Allah SWT swore by a part of His creation (the wind and a mountain).

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance of the name: This surah is called At-Tur because it begins with an oath that was made by the mountain of Tur.

Virtue of the Surah: Umm Salama narrated, "I heard the Prophet praying next to the Kaba, and he was reciting Surat At-Tur" (Bukhari).

Summary of the Surah: The previous surah ends by talking about the Day of Judgment, then this surah begins with an oath that the Day of Judgment will come to pass. First, Allah SWT describes the punishment of those who deny the truth, then He describes the bliss that the righteous will enjoy in paradise. Right after these descriptions, Allah SWT commands the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to continue reminding people and conveying the message of Allah SWT and not to pay attention to any of the names that people were calling him, such as "poet," "mad man," and "liar." In this surah, Allah SWT also gives strong evidence of his oneness and evidence that the Prophet SAWS is a true prophet. Allah SWT rebukes people for saying that the angels are the daughters of God. The surah ends by commanding the Prophet SAWS to have patience in conveying the message and to glorify and praise Allah SWT.

Surah 53: An-Najm ("The Star") Verses 1-62

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: In both Surat At-Tur and Surat An-Najm, Allah SWT swears by His creation. In Surat At-Tur, Allah SWT mentions how some of the disbelievers claimed that the Qur'an was coming from the Prophet Muhammad and not

from God. In Surat An-Najm, Allah SWT affirms the truthfulness of the Prophet Muhammad SAWs.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance of the name: This surah is called An-Najm because it begins with an oath by the star.

Virtue of the Surah: Abdullah ibn Masud said that the first surah to come down with sajda in it was Surat An-Najm. When the Prophet Muhammad recited the sajda, everyone who was present prostrated (including non-Muslims), except for one man who didn't want to make sajda.

Summary of the Surah: Like any other Meccan surah, Surat An-Najm focuses on creed, the prophethood, and the revelation. The surah begins by affirming the integrity of the Prophet Muhammad SAWs and the angel Jibreel AS. Surat An-Najm speaks about the miracle of the night journey. Next, Allah SWT scolds the disbelievers for worshipping stones and statues who cannot benefit them. Allah describes the justice of the Day of Judgment, when the righteous will be rewarded and sinners will be punished. Surat An-Najm also states that everyone will be responsible for his or her own mistakes, and everyone will have to answer for himself or herself on the Day of Judgment. This surah stresses on the limitless knowledge of Allah SWT and signs of His might in His creation. The surah ends by wondering about the position of the disbelievers who turned away from the Qur'an and made fun of the Qur'an.

Surah 54: Al-Qamar (“The Moon”) Verses 1-55

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat An-Najm ends by talking about how the Day of Judgment is near, and this surah also mentions the fact that the Day of Judgment is near. There is also a connect between the two names, “The Star” and “The Moon.” Both of these surahs also talk about the destruction of previous nations who denied the truth.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Significance of the name: This surah is called Al-Qamar because it talks about the splitting of the moon, which was a miracle of the Prophet Muhammad SAWs.

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet Muhammad SAWs used to recite Surat Al-Qamar at big events, such as Eid prayers.

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Qamar is a Meccan surah, so it talks about creed. The surah is full of reminders and lessons from previous nations. It threatens the disbelievers with a similar fate as the previous nations if they don't repent to Allah SWT. It also honors the righteous for their good works and promises them paradise and bliss.

Surah 55: Ar-Rahman (“The Beneficent”) Verses 1-78

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: This entire surah is an explanation of the end of Surat Al-Qamar. Surat Al-Qamar describes hellfire as the punishment of the disbelievers and jannah as the reward for the righteous. Surat Ar-Rahman describes all of this in detail. Surat Al-Qamar ends with two attributes of Allah SWT, the Owner and the Perfect in ability, and Surat Ar-Rahman begins with the name of Allah SWT Ar-Rahman.

Place of revelation: Madina. The scholars differ about the place of revelation of this surah. Some scholars believe that it was revealed in Mecca.

Significance of the name: This surah is named after the name of Allah SWT, Ar-Rahman.

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet SAWS said, “Everything has an adornment, and the adornment of the Qur’an is Ar-Rahman” (Al-Bayhaqqi).

Summary of the Surah: In this surah, Allah SWT speaks about His signs and the great blessings that He has bestowed on His creation, beginning with the blessing of the Qur’an and the revelation of the Qur’an, followed by the creation of man. Allah SWT explains that He created man in order to learn the religion and benefit from the book of Allah SWT. In Surat Ar-Rahman, Allah SWT mentions the obvious blessings in His creation, like the sun, the moon, the trees, the stars, the fruits and vegetables, then Allah SWT talks about a creation that we cannot see, which is the creation of the jinn. Allah SWT also describes what the believers will receive in jannah and how the reward for good is always good. The surah ends with Allah SWT praising and glorifying Himself.

Surah 56: Al-Waqi’ah (“The Event”) Verses 1-96

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat Ar-Rahman and Surat Al-Waqi’ah describe the Day of Judgment, paradise, and hellfire. In both of these surahs, Allah SWT talks about the status of the believers and the disbelievers on the Day of Judgment and the destiny of each group.

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: This surah has many virtues. For example, the Prophet SAWS said, “Whoever recites Surat Al-Waqi’ah every night will not be afflicted with poverty.” The Prophet SAWS also said, “Surat Al-Waqi’ah is the surah of richness. Recite it and teach it to your children.”

Summary of the Surah: The surah starts by talking about the signs of the Last Day, such as commotion on earth and the destruction of the mountains. Then, it categorizes people on the Day of Judgment into three groups: the people of the right, the people of the left, and the forerunners. It describes the destiny of each group and what Allah SWT has prepared for them. The surah then beautifully cites evidence that Allah SWT exists and that He is the Creator. It describes the creation of man, rain, the growth of vegetation, and fire. After that, Allah SWT makes an oath by the setting of the stars as proof that the Qur'an is true. In this surah, Allah SWT also talks about the agony of death. The surah ends by talking about three groups (those who have taqwa, those who are close to Allah SWT, and the deniers) and the destiny of each group.

Surah 57: Al-Hadid (“Iron”) Verses 1-29

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Waqi'ah ends by glorifying Allah SWT, and this surah begins by glorifying Allah SWT.

Place of revelation: Madina

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet SAWS used to recite the surahs that begin by glorifying Allah before going to sleep. He SAWS said that in these surahs, there is a verse that is greater than 1000 verses. This verse is the third verse of Surat Al-Hadid.

Summary of the Surah: The surah starts by glorifying Allah SWT and talking about His great names and His ability to create. Surat Al-Hadid is a madani surah whose goal is to revive faith in the hearts of the believers and encourage the believers to return to Allah SWT. This surah shows us that there are actions that accompany faith, such as giving sadaqa and struggling for the cause of Allah SWT. The surah compares this life to the hereafter and how this life is like a fleeting shadow, while the hereafter is an eternal abode. The surah ends by encouraging us to take lessons from previous nations.



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night **28** of Taraweeh Prayers

Surah 58: Al-Mujadila ("The Pleading Woman") Verses 1-22

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Hadid begins with Allah SWT talking about His attributes, and Surat Al-Mujadila begins with Allah SWT continuing to talk about one of His attributes, which is the attribute of hearing. Allah SWT heard a woman who came to complain to the Prophet SAWS. The woman was Khaula, the wife of Aus ibn Samit.

Place of revelation: Most scholars say that this Surah was revealed in Madina, but some scholars say that only the first ten verses were revealed in Madina and that the rest of the Surah was revealed in Mecca

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Mujadila, like any other Madani Surah, outlines legislations. The Surah talks about the prohibitions of *dhahar* (a primitive and pagan custom by which men called their wives their mothers) and *tanaji* (holding secret discussions in the presence of another person). It also explains the etiquette of gatherings. This Surah also talks about the hypocrites and their punishment and the fact that they are the party of the Shaytan. It contrasts them with the party of Allah SWT, who will be the successful party. Surat Al-Mujadila is very unique because the name "Allah" is mentioned in each verse.

Surah 59: Al-Hashr ("The Exile") Verses 1-24

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Mujadila describes the hypocrites and their friendship with the enemies of Allah, and Surat Al-Hashr talks about a group who violated treaties with the Prophet SAWS.

Place of revelation: Madina

Virtue of the Surah: Ibn Abbas said that the Prophet SAWS said, "Whoever recites Surat Al-Hashr, paradise, hell fire, the throne, the heavens, the earth, the wind, the clouds, the birds, the cattle, the trees, the mountains, the sun, the moon, and the angels will pray for him and ask Allah to forgive him. And if he dies on that day or that night, he will die as a martyr." Anas said that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS said, "Whoever recites the last part of Surat Al-Hashr from the

verse, ‘Had we sent down the Qur’an on a mountain [...]’ until the end, and he dies on that night, he will die as a martyr.”

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Hashr discusses the matter of Banu An-Nadhir and their betrayal of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and their expulsion from Madina as a consequence of their betrayal. This Surah also explains the rulings regarding spoils of war. In it, believers are commanded to have taqwa. Finally, it talks about the greatness of the Qur’an and lists some of the Most Beautiful Names of Allah SWT.

Surah 60: Al-Mumtahana (“The Woman To Be Examined”) 1-13

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Hashr talks about the People of the Book with whom the Muslims had contracts, and Surat Al-Mumtahana talks about the polytheists with whom the Muslims had contracts.

Place of revelation: Madina: This Surah came down regarding Umm Kulthum, the daughter of Uqba ibn Muait.

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Mumtahana talks about how to interact with the people the Muslims have treaties with and how to interact with people who do not show aggression toward the Muslims. It also talks about the Muslim women who fled the persecution in Mecca to join the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. The Surah forbids Muslims from taking people who have fought the community as protectors or helpers, even if these people are close family members. It mentions that relationships with family and friends will not be of any help on the Day of Judgment. After that, Allah SWT talks about Ibrahim AS and his followers and how they rejected the actions of the polytheists.

Surah 61: As-Saf (“The Ranks”) Verses 1-14

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Mumtahana forbids Muslims from taking as helpers people who fight them in their religion, and Surat As-Saf commands Muslims to be one nation and help one another.

Place of revelation: Madina: Abdullah ibn Salam said, “We were sitting talking with each other, and we said, ‘If we only knew the best deeds in the sight of Allah SWT, we would hasten to do them,’ then Allah SWT revealed Surat As-Saf, and the Prophet SAWS gathered us one by one and recited it for us.”

Summary of the Surah: Surat As-Saf is about jihad against those who fight Muslims. It explains the reward of those who participate in fair battles. The Surah begins by glorifying Allah SWT, praising Him, exalting Him, and explaining that He is free from any flaw. Then it warns

the community against dividing amongst themselves and disobeying Allah SWT and His prophet like those who disobeyed the command of Musa AS to fight in Jerusalem and those who rejected the order of 'Isa AS to follow a prophet named Ahmed who would come after him (referring to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS). Finally, the Surah explains the path to true guidance and happiness in this life and the next.

Surah 62: Al-Jumu'ah ("The Congregation, Friday") Verses 1-11

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: In Surat As-Saf, 'Isa AS gave glad tidings of a Prophet named Ahmad, and this Surah defined him by saying that Allah SWT sent the illiterate ones a messenger from among themselves.

Place of revelation: Madina

Virtue of the Surah: Ibn Abbas said the Prophet Muhammad SAWS used to recite Surat Al-Jumu'ah and Surat Al-Munafiqun in the jumu'ah prayer.

Summary of the Surah: The Chapter begins with the glorification of Allah SWT and tells Muslims not to be like the Jews who received the Torah but failed to act upon it. Muslims are told to leave everything aside when they hear the call to the prayers and hasten toward the remembrance of Allah SWT.

Surah 63: Al-Munafiqun ("The Hypocrites") Verses 1-11

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: In Surat Al-Jumu'ah, Allah SWT mentions the believers, and in Surat Al-Munafiqun, Allah SWT talks about the hypocrites. That is why the Prophet Muhammad SAWS used to recite these two Surahs together because they are opposites; one talks about the believers, and the other exposes the disbelievers.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: The Surah talks about the rules and regulations that the Prophet Muhammad SAWS established in Madina. It also talks about the hypocrites and their characteristics. It talks about the prohibitions of giving false oaths and lying and mentions the shameful situation of the hypocrites when the Muslims were returning from Banu Al-Mustaliq, when the hypocrites claimed that they were the honored ones and the Prophet SAWS was the humiliated one. Finally, the Surah ends by encouraging the believers to obey Allah SWT and his messenger and to be united.

Surah 64: At-Taghabun ("The Mutual Disillusion") Verses 1-18

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Surat Al-Munafiqun talks about the hypocrites and their characteristics, and Surat At-Taghabun talks about the polytheists and their characteristics. Surat At-Taghabun and the five Surahs that come before it talk about different nations and how to interact with them. Surat Al-Hashr talks about the treaties with the People of the Book, Surat Al-Mumtahanah talks about the treaties with the polytheists, Surat As-Saf talks about Jews, Christians, and believers, Surat Al-Jumu'ah talks about Jews and believers, Surat Al-Munafiqun talks about the hypocrites, and Surat At-Taghabun talks about the polytheists and the disbelievers.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: The Surah begins by glorifying Allah SWT and praising Him and by warning the disbelievers to take lessons from the previous nations. This Surah also invites people to believe in Allah SWT, His prophet, and the Qur'an. It explains that everything that happens in the creation happens by the will and the destiny of Allah SWT, so it encourages Muslims to have trust in Allah SWT. It warns the believers against family members who try to push them away from the truth. Finally, it commands people to have taqwa, to spend in the cause of Allah SWT, and not to be miserly.

Surah 65: At-Talaq (“The Divorce”) Verses 1-12

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat At-Taghabun and Surat At-Talaq make reference to the absolute knowledge of Allah SWT.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: This Surah explains family law. It talks about divorce and explains the waiting period for a divorced woman. Surat At-Talaq ends by warning people against violating the laws of Allah SWT and by commanding people to have taqwa. It also highlights the mission of the Prophet SAW and the rewards of belief and righteousness. The Surah talks about the absolute might and knowledge of Allah SWT in the heavens and the earth.

Surah 66: At-Tahrim (“The Prohibition”) Verses 1-12

Relationship between this Surah and the preceding Surah: Both Surat At-Talaq and Surat At-Tahrim begin by addressing the Prophet Muhammad SAW, “O Prophet!” Also, both Surahs talk about women's issues.

Place of revelation: Madina

Summary of the Surah: This Surah discusses the special rules regarding the Prophet Muhammad's wives, the mothers of the believers. The Surah begins with a gentle correction to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. Next, the Surah warns the believers about the hell fire and invites them to make sincere tawbah and to fight the disbelievers and the hypocrites who showed hostility to the Muslim community. Finally, the Surah gives two examples, one for the disbelievers and one for the believers. The first example is of the disbelieving wives of Nuh AS and Lut AS. The second example is of the believing wife of the pharaoh and Sayyida Maryam.



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 29 of Taraweeh Prayers

Verse for Night 29

*“And [Nuh] said, ‘Ask forgiveness of your Lord. Indeed, He is a Perpetual Forgiver.’”
(Surah Nuh, verse 10)*

Juz 29 and Juz 30 are made up of mostly Meccan surahs. What these surahs have in common is that they focus on creed.

Surah 67: Al-Mulk (“The Dominion”) Verses 1-30

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: The Prophet Muhammad SAWS said, “There is a chapter in the Qur'an that has thirty verses and that will intercede on behalf of its reciter until he/she is forgiven. This surah is Surat Al-Mulk” (Tirmidhi).

Summary of the Surah: Surat Al-Mulk is a Meccan surah which focuses on creed. The surah begins by glorifying Allah and highlighting His greatness. Next, it discusses the signs of the existence of Allah SWT, such as the creation of the seven heavens and the stars, the signs of Allah's limitless capabilities, such as preparing the hell fire for the disbelievers and giving glad tidings to the believers, and the signs of Allah's limitless wisdom, such as His knowledge of the seen and the unseen, the creation of man, subjugating the earth for man, and giving birds the ability to fly. Then Allah SWT challenges people to find someone else who can help them. Next, the surah affirms the resurrection and warns of the danger of not following the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. Finally, it commands the believers to put their trust in Allah SWT.

Surah 68: Al-Qalam (“The Pen”) Verses 1-52

Place of revelation: Mecca

Virtue of the Surah: Surat Al-Qalam is one of the first surahs that was revealed in Mecca. Ibn Abbas said that this surah was revealed second, after Surat Al-'Alaq.

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins with an oath by the pen, then it highlights the bad manners of the Meccans and their false accusations about the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. In this surah, Allah SWT refutes all of these accusations and describes the Prophet Muhammad as having the best manners of anyone who ever lived. In this surah, Allah SWT tells the story of the people who owned the garden, but who were ungrateful, and because of that, Allah SWT destroyed them. This was a lesson for the people of Mecca. Allah SWT then talks about the believers and the criminals. He scolds the criminals for their claims and refutes their false claims with evidence. The surah ends by commanding the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to be patient in the face of the trials that he was going through.

Surah 69: Al-Haqqah (“The Inevitable”) Verses 1-52

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins with a description of the Day of Judgment and how previous nations (such as the Thamud, the Ad, the people of Lut, the Pharaoh, and the people of Nuh) denied that the Day of Judgment will happen. Next, it describes the punishment that is reserved for these people. The surah gives a beautiful explanation of the happiness that the believers will feel and the bliss that they will experience on the Day of Judgment and compares that to the position of the disbelievers. Allah SWT then makes an oath about the truthfulness of the revelation and the Qur’an. The surah ends by giving clear evidence of the truthfulness of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS and affirming his integrity.

Surah 70: Al-Ma’arij (“The Ways of Ascent”) Verses 1-44

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins by explaining the position of the people of Mecca, how they made fun of the Prophet SAWS, and how they would sarcastically ask him to prove that he was a true prophet. Next, the surah describes the Day of Judgment and the punishment of the hellfire. Finally, the surah outlines the good manners that believers should have and shows how the believers fulfilled the rights of Allah SWT and the rights of others.

Surah 71: Nuh (“Noah”) Verses 1-28

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: This surah tells the story of the Prophet Nuh AS, how he called people to the way of Allah SWT, and how he promised his people that Allah SWT would forgive their sins if they turned to Him in forgiveness and increase them in blessings and favors. Next, it

cites signs of the existence of Allah SWT in His creation. The surah ends by talking about the stubbornness of the people of Nuh AS, how they insisted on worshipping idols, and how Allah SWT punished them in this life and will punish them in the next life.

Surah 72: Al-Jinn (“The Jinn”) Verses 1-28

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins with a story about how a group of jinn believed in the Qur’an when they heard the Prophet Muhammad SAWS reciting it on his way back from At-Ta’if. The surah explains their glorification of Allah SWT. The surah then divides jinn into two groups, believers and disbelievers. It gives the believers glad tidings and warns the disbelievers. The second part of the surah contains instructions for the Prophet Muhammad SAWS for conveying the message of Allah SWT to people. The surah ends by stressing on the fact that the knowledge of the unseen belongs to Allah SWT alone.

Surah 73: Al-Muzzammil (“Bundled Up”) Verses 1-20

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins by commanding the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to pray at night and to recite the Qur’an in order to strengthen his soul. Next, the surah talks about the weight of the revelation and the seriousness of the mission of the Prophet Muhammad SAWS. Finally, Allah SWT commands the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to make dhikr day and night and to have patience.

Surah 74: Al-Muddaththir (“The Cloaked One”) Verses 1-56

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins by instructing the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to get up and convey Allah’s message to people. The surah then threatens some of the leaders of Mecca due to their disbelief. It describes the Day of Judgment and the severe punishment of the hellfire. Specifically, this surah threatened Al-Walid Ibn Al-Mughirah due to his disbelief. Finally, the surah explains that every soul will be held accountable for what he or she does in life.

Surah 75: Al-Qiyamah (“The Resurrection”) Verses 1-40

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins by swearing that the Day of Judgment will come to pass and by affirming the resurrection. In this surah, Allah SWT gave some signs of the Last Day and reassured the Prophet Muhammad SAWS that He would help the Prophet Muhammad SAWS to understand the Qur’an and not to forget it. The surah divides people on the Day of Judgment into two groups: the happy and the miserable. Next, the surah talks about the agony of death. The surah ends by citing proof of the resurrection.

Surah 76: Al-Insan (“Man”) Verses 1-31

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins with a description of the creation of man and how Allah SWT blessed man with hearing, eyesight, and guidance. Next, the surah divides man into two groups: the grateful and the ungrateful. It describes the destiny of each group, then it describes paradise and hellfire. This surah stresses on the fact that the righteous are grateful and give for the cause of Allah SWT, not for any other cause. The surah describes the reward of the righteous on the Day of Judgment. The surah ends with the fact that the Qur’an is a reminder for everyone and commands people to believe in it and act upon it.

Surah 77: Al-Mursalat (“The Emissaries”) Verses 1-50

Place of revelation: Mecca

Summary of the Surah: The surah begins with an oath by the winds and the angels. Next, the surah gives a lot of signs of the divine power of Allah SWT. The surah gives one of the scariest descriptions of the hellfire. Right after that, it describes the bliss of the believers in jannah.

By Sheikh Atef Mahgoub, Religious Director of ICOI



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Summary of the Qur'an Recited in Night 30 of Taraweeh Prayers

Du'a for Night 30

"O Allah, help us to benefit from the Qur'an, and elevate our status through the Qur'an."

Juz 30 (also known as juz 'amma) contains 36 short surahs. Many Muslims have memorized the entire juz, and the surahs in juz 30 are usually the first surahs that we teach our children when they begin memorizing the Qur'an. The vast majority of these surahs were revealed in Mecca in the early days of Islam when the Muslims were small in number and in need of support. However, Surat An-Nasr and Surat Az-Zalzalah were revealed in Madina.

Since this juz contains so many surahs, I will not do a summary of each surah, but will summarize the juz as a whole.

Juz 'amma focuses primarily on theology and good and bad character. Here are some important themes of this juz:

- The events of the Last Day
- Good and bad character
- Allah's mercy
- Patience
- Reflecting on the creation of Allah SWT
- Reflecting on life and how to succeed in life

Here are some virtues of juz 'amma:

- This juz contains the first revelation to the Prophet Muhammad SAWS (Surat Al-'Alaq), which begins with the command to read.
- The Prophet Muhammad SAWS said about Surat Al-Ikhlās, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, it is equivalent to one third of the Qur'an" (Bukhari).

May Allah SWT accept all of your fasting, prayers, and good deeds from the month of Ramadan.

By Sheikh Atef Mahgoub, Religious Director of ICOI